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PRAVDA COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO INTERVIEW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 October in its First Edition carries on its front page an unattributed report headlined "K.U. Chernenko's Answers to Questions Put by THE WASHINGTON POST." The PRAVDA version has been found to be identical to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 17 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, except for the following:

First paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...The head of...(deleting dateline)

TASS NOTES BUSH SPEECH ON ARMS CONTROL

LD180836 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] San Francisco October 18 TASS -- The Reagan administration is not going to abandon its aggressive foreign policy, it follows from a speech U.S. Vice-President George Bush has made in San Francisco.

He made quite an effort to advertise the American leadership's current unconstructive approach to the most important problems of the times, claiming that President Reagan's hardline posture on arms control issues and his commitment to building up U.S. military power had made the world a safer place to live in.

Grossly distorting the essence of the latest Soviet peaceful initiatives for checking the nuclear arms race, banning the production of chemical weapons, and preventing the militarization of outer space, the U.S. vice-president tried to make the USSR responsible for the aggravation of the international situation and the breakdown of the Geneva talks.

Sharply anti-Soviet, Bush's statement has furnished another example of the Republican administration's demagogical election-year rhetoric.

ANDREYEV ON PENTAGON'S CHEMICAL WEAPONS POLICY

PM171015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Andreyev "Commentator's Column": "Masks Dropped"]

[Text] An incident occurred during the American "Certain Fury" exercises held in the FRG that aroused a great ballyhoo among Western militarists. A subunit of the 5th Mechanized Infantry Division was subjected to a hypothetical "gas attack." The commander asked Washington for permission to conduct counteroperations, but a long bureaucratic delay ensued.

This episode regarding the "complex consultations procedure," as THE NEW YORK TIMES put it, was immediately pounced upon. American General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, demanded that the decision to use chemical weapons be made virtually the sole prerogative of the military.

In other words, the Pentagon would like to dot the "i's." It is in a hurry not only to catalogue weapons of "silent death" (the American military is known to have already accumulated 150,000 tons of toxic substances and 3 million units of various types of ammunition for their application -- aerial bombs, artillery shells, missiles, and various kinds of devices for the spraying, sprinkling, and other dissemination of chemicals). It is seeking the "right" to the uncontrolled use of chemical weapons.

With its shameless behavior, the American military is once again demonstrating the total squalor of the farce the U.S. Administration played out at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament last spring. At that time the White House publicized with unusual pomp "constructive proposals" to ban chemical weapons.

There was talk of the almost "total eradication" of possibilities for their production and of all-embracing control. And so on and so forth. And so, the Pentagon's plans for direct control over the "procedure for using" chemical weapons in Europe -- plans which had hitherto been masked -- have now been exposed.

The Pentagon generals have evidently decided that, 6 months later, it costs them nothing to trample underfoot the very project that the U.S. President and his immediate entourage vociferously used to extol.

PRESS 'ADMITS' SOVIET DEPLOYMENT 'RETALIATORY'

LD180001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry's statement about the deployment of long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines in response to similar actions by the United States has made a great impression throughout the world. I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to a significant point connected with the publication of that report.

It was usually the case in the past that documents that stated the steps the Soviet Union was forced to take to defend its security literally gave rise to a flood of slanderous comments. Attempts were made to assure the international public that the Soviet Union was taking steps infringing on the balance and exacerbating the international situation.

Of course, there was no absence of slanderous attacks this time as well. But, it is noteworthy that even the overwhelming majority of the bourgeois press has now been forced to admit that the Soviet Union's measures are of a retaliatory nature, and have been occasioned by Washington's actions directed towards attempts to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union. In this situation it is so obvious that now even most bourgeois newspapers do not dare to argue against the obvious. Newspapers in the United States, Britain, France, and the FRG are writing about the lawfulness and validity of the Soviet Union's measures. Following the deployment of cruise missiles and land-based Pershing II's in West Europe, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI wrote, the United States continues the deployment of sea-based cruise missiles, mainly in the Pacific Ocean region. B-52 strategic bombers are also being equipped with cruise missiles. It is precisely this, the newspaper stresses, that caused the Soviet Union's retaliatory actions.

Comrades, here is one more thing I would like to draw your attention to. It was the influential French bourgeois newspaper LE MATIN that frankly spoke about it. I will quote what it says since it is not often that organs of the bourgeois press permit themselves such frankness. "NATO did not expect the Soviet Union to so quickly master complex technology connected with the building of cruise missiles." As you can see, it is once again a question of another miscalculation by the NATO strategists. It is not the first time that Washington and its allies have stumbled at one and the same place. Arrogant calculations on ensuring military-technical superiority over the Soviet Union each time end in embarrassment. So it was in the past, so is it happening now, and so it will continue to happen in the future until the NATO strategists realize the utter hopelessness of placing stakes on acquiring military superiority.

UK REPORT ON ARMS, EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY SCORED

LD152051 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In London, the International Institute for Strategic Studies has released its annual report containing material on the development of modern weapons. Here are the details:

The authors of the report have arrived at an alarming conclusion. When new systems of arms are developed today the main emphasis is laid on making these arms smaller, but increasing at the same time their yield and accuracy. This would make it extremely difficult, they say, to negotiate arms limitation and arms reduction talks and also to supervise the observance of arms control agreements. The report, however, fails to specify who is responsible for the emergence of such dangerous tendencies. Moreover, under the guise of an objective research, the old concept is repeated that the United States and and the Soviet Union are supposedly equally responsible for a new round of the race in strategic arms.

An analysis of the cruise missile situation involving these most dangerous weapons of our time allows us to see where the Soviet Union and where the United States stand. The cruise missile finds its way to the target by means of a unique guidance system which makes the missile travel at low altitudes and thus makes it hard to discover on radar screens. The authors of the report state that cruise missiles are available both in the United States and in the Soviet Union and in this way they suggest that the two countries are in an equal position as far as these weapons are concerned. But this is far from the truth. It is no secret that the United States holds the priority in the development of cruise missiles as delivery means or nuclear warheads. The decision of their deployment was taken as early as in the middle of 1977, and this means that the designing, development, and tests of cruise missiles started back in the fifties.

At present, cruise missiles have become part of all three elements of the American strategic triad. They are mounted on planes, submarines, and surface ships, and also at launch sites. At the end of last year, the United States started deploying its cruise missiles in several West European countries. As for the Soviet Union, it announced tests of similar systems just several months ago. Soviet development of Soviet cruise missiles was only a countermeasure to actions by the American Administration aimed at staving a military superiority. There can be no talk, therefore, about the so-called equal responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States for the appearance in the world of another kind of lethal weapon.

The report of the London Institute contains a few more inaccuracies. For example, it claims that the conventional armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization surpass those of NATO. This is a surprising claim for even many prestigious experts acknowledge an approximate parity in the field. Yet, the facts quoted in the report have undoubtedly one positive aspect: They evidence that there is a dangerous tendency in the development of the arms race; it may get out of control not very far in the future. They conform that the time approaches inexorably when the accumulation of huge arsenals of weapons will make it impossible to control any arms limitation or arms reduction agreements.

The report of the International Institute for Strategic Studies therefore confirms once again the correctness of the Soviet point of view that the withdrawal of American cruise missiles and other medium-range delivery systems from Western Europe is an indispensable condition for the resumption and success of talks on the problem of nuclear arms in Europe.

CEMA SESSION SET FOR 29 OCT IN HAVANA

LD180957 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is scheduled to open in Havana, the capital of the Republic of Cuba, on October 29.

Under the agreement reached, the session will be held at the level of heads of government of the CMEA member-countries.

BODYUL RECEIVES CEMA FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS

PM161008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Leaders Received"]

[Text] I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received 12 October the leaders of delegations to the conference of CEMA member countries' ministers of foreign trade, whose 16th session was held in Moscow.

CEMA PRICING OFFICIALS MEET IN PRAGUE 8-12 OCT

PM161342 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A regular session of the conference of leaders of prices departments from CEMA member countries was held in Prague 8-12 October. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. Representatives from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen participated in the session as observers.

The basic direction of work by the conference of leaders of price departments from CEMA member countries' economic summit meeting and the 38th (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session were examined, together with the countries' experience in topical problems of domestic pricing.

The session took place in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

CEMA'S SHIRYAYEV ON DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION

PM170943 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKSYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 3

["Conversation on a Topical Theme" with Yu.S. Shiryayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the CEMA International Institute of the Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, conducted by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA special correspondent A. Polekhin: "Intensification -- the Pivot of Development"]

[Text] SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA special correspondent A. Polekhin talks with Yu.S.Shiryayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the CEMA International Institute of the Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, about ways of deepening socialist economic integration in the immediate and long term, and about the solution of the tasks set at the Moscow economic conference.

[A. Polekhin] A great deal of work is getting under way within the community framework on the implementation of the decisions taken in Moscow. Yuriy Semenovich, could you describe the main spheres of this activity?

[Yu.S. Shiryayev] The adoption of a long-term cooperation strategy at the economic conference and the elaboration of optimal ways of solving key socioeconomic and scientific and technical problems practicably means a switch to qualitatively new level of cooperation among the fraternal states.

This is aided in many respects by the conference's decision to take a further, major step in deepening the coordination of economic policy in spheres associated with mutual cooperation. At the same time, the facets of direct collaboration in the spheres of science, technology, physical production, and capital construction are being jointly determined.

The most important current tasks in the sphere of the economy and mutual cooperation include rapidly placing the economy on an intensive footing and increasing its efficiency by improving the production structure and making rational and economical use of existing material resources and manpower, and better use of fixed capital and the scientific and technical potential. It is equally important to ensure the further growth of social production as the basis for strengthening the material and technical base of socialist society and improving the people's well-being. This, in turn, requires an improvement in the technical and technological standards, reliability, durability, and quality of output and the widening and renewal of its range. It is also necessary to accelerate the development of the export potential, above all in the processing sectors of industry, and the process of matching the economic development levels in the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia with those of the European CEMA countries.

The pivot on which all these tasks turn is the clear and unmistakable orientation of the forms and methods of mutual cooperation toward qualitative restructuring in accordance with the changes in the external and internal conditions of reproduction and the switch to a predominantly intensive development footing.

[Polekhin] The problems connected with this topic are not new. They undoubtedly need to be looked at from a different viewpoint.

[Shiryayev] Yes. This theme will be continued in new studies, decisions, and actions, which gives grounds for certain definite conclusions.

First, it is necessary to distinguish the strategic and tactical aims at each stage. Second, the variability of conditions and factors of intensive growth should be taken into account: the particular factor that has aided intensification over a certain period is not bound to perform the same role in the future. Third, the significance of a social factor of production intensification particularly increases with the further real socialization of production both within the framework of individual national economic complexes and on an international scale.

At the present stage, the CEMA countries are paying special attention to questions of accelerating technical progress as the fundamental condition of an all-around increase in economic efficiency; of satisfying rational needs in terms of raw materials, fuel, energy, machinery and equipment, and modern technology; and of improving foodstuffs and industrial goods supplies for the population.

The computerization of the national economy, the creation of flexible automated production units, atomic energy, the creation of new types of materials and materials-processing technologies, and biotechnology will undoubtedly be priority spheres of cooperation during the next 15-20 years.

The need for a creative approach to the question of production intensification can be illustrated by the structural problems that have arisen in the socialist community in the past.

They include overcoming the negative consequences of the preservation of industrial structures in a number of states that were established in a different reproduction situation, structures only tied to their own resource base or that functioned by acquiring easily accessible imported resources.

The increase in expenditure on raw materials and fuel because of the gradual eastward shift of the USSR's fuel and raw material base is more than a question of the level of foreign trade prices, credit terms, and so forth and ultimately requires the structural reorganization of production, the cost of which can be reduced to a minimum only by elaborating and implementing a coordinated structural policy to transform the technical base of a number of sectors.

Complex questions are arising in connection with the inevitable mass exodus of antiquated or obsolete fixed capital as a result of the switch to the latest technologies. Their solution presupposes the consistent exploitation of the massive reserves contained in improving the yield from the CEMA countries' substantial scientific and technical potential.

[Polekhin] Obviously these reserves are more effectively exploited on a joint base.

[Shiryayev] As is evident in practice, it becomes necessary to develop a programmatic approach to production specialization and coproduction -- in particular, intrasectorial coproduction -- by gearing them to the solution of the key problems of scientific and technical progress, retooling the national economy, and improving the quality and technical standards of output.

The programmatic approach presupposes not only selecting goals and the measures to attain them in the sphere of physical production, but also transforming management forms and organizational structures and normative bases of cooperation. They must be solved to eliminate formalism and ensure effective monitoring of the projected measures' implementation.

It follows from the economic conference documents that the transformation of mutual cooperation into an effective lever of production intensification accords fully with the interests of all the CEMA countries. The conference determined a range of measures aimed at the more active and consistent utilization of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor. The implementation of these measures simultaneously presupposes an increase in each national economic complex's contribution to the solution of common tasks of production intensification. An attempt to adopt an autonomous approach to their solution would lead to the directly opposite result by severely limiting opportunities for the large-scale restructuring of the leading sectors of the socialist countries' economies on a new technical base. This type of deviation from the objective demands of the present stage of the internalization of economic life could never be justified from either a theoretical or practical viewpoint.

[Polekhin] Yuriy Semenovich, you have touched on the topic of the international socialist division of labor. What is its role in the solution of the tasks you have enumerated?

[Shiryayev] In the absence of intensification within the economy, foreign ties (inside and outside CEMA) do not solve all the problems of economic growth. You need a simultaneous orientation toward both acceleration of technical progress and improvement of efficiency in individual countries, and toward the deepening of the international socialist division of labor.

From this viewpoint, the question of how to elaborate and introduce new technology through mutual division of labor and deepening of socialist economic integration, for example, becomes increasingly topical.

An overestimation of the external factors of intensification can belittle the role of one's own efforts on the one hand, and, on the other, give rise to a tendency to want to solve intensification problems mainly by means of "imported efficiency." Indeed, as practice shows, it is possible to markedly increase labor productivity in both industry and agriculture by importing modern equipment and technology, high-quality materials, and so forth. However, unless the relevant preparations are made, such imports can reduce the efficiency of the national economy as a whole. The contradictions associated with "imported efficiency" have been very apparent in a number of countries' relationships with the West.

So, the optimal collective strategy for the fraternal states should take into account the urgent need to strengthen the socialist community's position as one of the leading scientific and technological centers of the modern world economy and to consolidate the socialist countries' technical and economic invulnerability in the interests of countering the adverse effects of the capitalist economic situation and making more effective use of the advantages of the worldwide division of labor.

[Polekhin] Thus, the way to exploit opportunities in the sphere of production and scientific and technical cooperation is to coordinate the goals of the fraternal countries' economic and scientific and technical policies?

[Shiryayev] Certainly. This coordination makes it possible to ensure the pooling of the countries' potentials in greater depth than before and to make them more complementary in the interests of accelerating technical progress. In accordance with the decisions of the economic conference, a comprehensive 15-20 year program of scientific and technical progress is being jointly elaborated as the basis for formulating a coordinated and, in some areas, common policy for the purpose of jointly solving very important scientific and technical questions as quickly as possible.

Sector ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises are also involved in this work. Obviously, the practical introduction of new, deeper, and what is exceedingly important, more universal forms of multifaceted collaboration is a highly complex task. It can only be solved in stages, as the requisite experience is acquired and a number of practical experiments are carried out on a bilateral basis.

However, it is an urgent matter associated with the steady growth of the role of mutual cooperation as a factor that strengthens each socialist country's national economy and increases the economic might of the socialist community as a whole and intensifies the objective relationship between the national reproduction processes.

For example, to modernize the CEMA countries' machine-building complex, in our view it is possible to adopt the type of approach to coordinated structural policy that envisages not so much creating new enterprises, as regrouping a specific range of enterprises by deepening international intrasectorial specialization and science-and-production cooperation. The center of gravity of this regrouping would obviously lie in the joint introduction of new production processes to achieve a marked acceleration of scientific and technical progress and substantial progress along the path of production intensification, given the rational allocation of production programs within the CEMA framework.

Cooperation in the chief spheres of scientific and technical progress should be vigorously reinforced by coordinated actions on the part of the relevant production units [associations, combines, concerns, enterprises) in the CEMA countries and by the development of international associations and firms ensuring the pooling of their material and intellectual resources.

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DEFENDED

PM171302 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 October in its Second Edition carries on page 3 under the "Journalists Notes" rubric and the headline "Time Is on Socialism's Side," a 1,600-word article by Yu. Lugovskoy defending the economic performance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. NEWSWEEK's assertions of an "economic slump" in the CEMA countries are countered with a Japanese economists' claim that the Soviet Union has had the world's fastest economic growth over the last decade. Lugovskoy claims that the CEMA countries' economies are growing stronger every year, stating that the Soviet Union is now the world's largest producer of TV sets, and asserting that this is why newly independent states are choosing a "socialist orientation." Lugovskoy attacks the United States and NATO, which "hope to finish us off by force" and impose an "unbearable military spending on socialism," and states that the arms race was not the socialist countries' choice:

"The Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority, but will not permit the prevailing approximate parity in the correlation of forces to be upset. This approach creates the basis for a constructive dialogue at the negotiating table."

He ends by stating that socialism is by its very nature "interested in preventing the threat of war."

PRAVDA CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON CEMA COOPERATION

PM171453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the general heading "Fraternal Newspapers: Topic of the Day": "At a New Stage"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct -- TRYBUNA LUDU writes in today's issue about a Polish Government Presidium session that examined questions connected with strengthening Poland's economic cooperation with other socialist countries.

It was pointed out that the decisions adopted at the CEMA countries' economic summit conference attest to a transition to a new stage of cooperation. The newspaper points out that the strengthening of integration ties in all sectors of the national economy is creating new opportunities for the more rapid development of the CEMA countries' economies and the further raising of the population's living standards.

SOCIALIST PEACE ORGANIZATIONS HOLD MOSCOW MEETING

LD172311 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- A meeting of delegations from peace organisations of socialist countries held a meeting in Moscow. The meeting discussed ways for scaling up anti-war public actions. The delegates voiced their determination to continue to scale up efforts with the aim of preventing nuclear war and to work for stronger unity and cohesion of the world-wide anti-war movement.

The meeting passed a statement in conjunction with the Week of Action for Disarmament to be held late in October on the appeal of the United Nations and the World Peace Council.

"By holding massive anti-war actions within the framework of the Week of Action for Disarmament", the statement says, "we will again demonstrate the nation-wide scope character of the peace movements in our countries, our whole-hearted support for the peaceful policy of our parties and governments which are doing everything to save mankind from nuclear war, to curb the arms race, and safeguard peace on this planet".

"Considering peace actions in our countries to be an integral part of different anti-war actions of the peoples of the world, we declare our determination to continue to work for stronger unity of the world peace movement", the document underlines.

"We reaffirm our undiminished readiness for cooperation, joint and parallel actions with millions of members ot the anti-war movement across the world in the name of achieving the common goal --- preventing nuclear catastrophe and preserving peace for the present and coming generations", the statement says.

PRAVDA VIEWS UN DEBATE, SOVIET INITIATIVES

PM170923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[P. Vladimirskiy, N. Prozhogin report: "The Voice of Reason and Responsibility"]

[Text] New York, Moscow -- The Soviet Union's active, constructive stance has helped ensure that the attention of the 39th UN General Assembly session is centered on questions of fundamental significance for improving the international situation, ending the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and strengthening trust between states.

There was a broad response for the major new Soviet initiatives put forward at the session for preventing the militarization of outer space and ensuring that it be used exclusively for the good of man, and also in defense of the peoples' right to determine their own destiny and against the policy of state terrorism.

If you were to single out from among the multitude of problems of our eventful times the one that worries all the peoples, it would without doubt be the problem of eliminating the nuclear threat, ensuring security, and preserving and strengthening the cause of peace. This conclusion is reached in the majority of speeches by the heads of delegations during the general discussion, which ended the other day, at the UN General Assembly session, as well as in the conversations we had at the headquarters of the most prestigious international organization with envoys from various countries.

It is noteworthy that here it is a question of security which must extend around the world, not to individual states or regions. That is only natural. The latest achievements of science and technology have made our world smaller, as it were, and the use of these achievements for military purposes by the aggressive circles of imperialism, headed by the United States, binds the destinies of the peoples of all countries and continents in a single tight knot. It is obvious that if the means of mass destruction already created are set in motion, the human race itself will be threatened with annihilation. Yet the United States, by embarking on the creation of space weapons, is lifting a new Damocles' sword over earth.

Practically all the speakers on the UN platform speak of the desire for peace. But the value of their statements is by no means uniform. Yes, for the majority this is a sincere expression of the concern that has seized the peoples. But for some it is only propaganda cover for their governments' militarist policy.

U.S. President R. Reagan's speech, delivered immediately before the opening of the general discussion, was adorned with phrases about peace. We saw what interest it was awaited with in the United Nations. That made the disappointment all the greater. It did not contain any sign of an adjustment of the U.S. policy course toward realism and peaceability. The words about peace were not supported by any concrete proposals to lessen tension in the international situation.

However, for those who are familiar with the methods used by present-day American diplomacy, which is advertised as "public" diplomacy, the divergence between words and deeds was nothing new. Practical deeds are visible to everyone. They include the mountains of weapons of mass destruction produced in the United States, mountains that threaten to rise to cosmic heights. It is no accident that the very term "public diplomacy" as applied to Washington's foreign policy is associated with the intention to mislead the public.

Observing the unceasing running of the military conveyor belt, accelerated by more and more billions of dollars, and hearing how honeyed speeches about "love of peace are intermingled with totally serious statements on how the United States has the right to make a first nuclear strike, many people, including UN delegates, were asking: How can the gloomy situation in international relations be changed for the better?

Yes, there is a way out of the present situation, however complex it may be, the Soviet Union stated from the UN platform. It named specific paths leading to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the strengthening of universal security, and the establishment of international trust. That is how the new peace proposals, submitted for examination by the General Assembly session and set forth in the speech by A.A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, were received. Their essence lies in making the prevention of nuclear war the main aim of the policy of all states, especially those that possess nuclear weapons, and ensuring that these powers subjugate their relations to specific norms that accord with the realities of the nuclear age.

One of the priority tasks facing the international community is the resolution of the question on "The Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, For the Benefit of Mankind," put forward by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly session as an important and urgent question. The very first successes of cosmonautics and the first experiments in pooling states' efforts in this sphere convincingly show what boundless horizons the peaceful exploration of space could open up for mankind.

A sinister contrast to this is offered by the plans nurtured in the United States for waging "star wars," plans that remind us that a mortal danger could threaten the earth from space. This would happen if those who lay claim to military superiority were able to turn space into a bridgehead for aggression and war. Such plans are already beginning to be implemented. The United States recently conducted a series of tests of the ASAT system, and another round of tests is planned. By shooting down satellites primirily intended for observation and communications, the Pentagon would like to "deafen" and "blind" the other side in the event that it considers it "expedient" to unleash a war. The United States also appropriates many billions for the development of means to carry out large-scale, effective destruction of "enemy" missiles in the hope of safeguarding itself against a retaliatory strike.

In view of the USSR's economic, scientific, and technical potential, such calculations are doomed to failure. But a space arms race -- aside from the fact that it would swallow up resources measured in truly astronomical figures -- would lead to a severe destabilization of the world situation, undermine the prospects for arms limitation and reduction in general, and create obstacles to international cooperation and the peaceful exploration of space.

Reason dictates the need to prevent such a development before it becomes irreversible. Therefore, the USSR proposes the adoption of urgent measures to realiably close the channels of space militarization.

A year ago, when the USSR put forward the initiative at the United Nations of concluding a treaty on the nonuse of force in space and from space against earth, it was not only the socialist and nonaligned countries that came out in support, but also many Western countries, including certain U.S. allies, leaving Washington in isolation. Now the Soviet Union calls on the UN member-states to make a joint declaration that space militarization is impermissible and that outer space, which mankind is beginning to open up, must be used for people's benefit, and not to bring about their destruction. The draft UN General Assembly resolution to this effect, drawn up by the Soviet Union, contains detailed measures for the attainment of this goal and provides for the establishment of monitoring of their fulfillment.

The implementation of the Soviet initiative would be of historic significance. It would open the way to pooling states' efforts, including the creation, in the long term, of a world organization for the use of space for peaceful purposes. This would be a turning point in defining man's attitude toward space not as an erena of confrontation, but as a sphere of cooperation toward the resolution of global problems, including the problems of economic development.

At the same time, the Soviet Union proposes that the UN General Assembly erect a milestone to mark the turning point in the development of international relations toward improving the political atmosphere in our world.

The urgency of this proposal also stems from the aggressive, militarist course pursued by the United States. The "crusade" proclaimed by Washington against socialism is developing more and more frequently into an attempt to deal with peoples and countries that choose paths which do not meet imperialist standards. This was the case with the U.S. intervention in Grenada and its armed interference in the Near East. Such attempts are also evident in the undeclared wars being waged against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the interference in events in El Salvador, and the threats against other Central American and Caribbean countries. All this means nothing less than a claim to act at will and with impunity in international affairs, which amounts to a policy of state terrorism. Being a violation of elementary international norms of conduct and morality, this leads to the destruction of the very possibility of relations of a peaceful nature between states and of mutual trust, and to the further exacerbation of tension and an increase in the danger of war in the world. This policy is especially dangerous in the nuclear age.

In the face of this threat, the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems again emerges as a reasonable alternative to the madness of universal destruction. Steadily following this course and realitically assessing the world situation, the Soviet Union has submitted another important and urgent question to the United Nations -- "On the Impermissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and of Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Sociopolitical System in Other Sovereign States."

The submission of this question for examination by the General Assembly and the concentration of the attention of governments and the public on this issue in themselves promote the strengthening of moral and political barriers in the path of those who elevate terrorism to the rank of state policy. The discussion of this issue should lead to condemnation of doctrines and actions aimed at forcibly changing or undermining the sociopolitical system of sovereign states or destabilizing or overthrowing their legitimate governments. The Soviet initiative should also help to dispel the poisonous vapors of imperialist propaganda, which pins the label of terrorism on progressive states and national liberation movements.

The international community, through the United Nations, is called upon to reaffirm the inalienable right of all peoples to decide their own destiny and determine the paths of their own development. The prestige of the United Nations would thus be enlisted in the interests of restoring and strengthening international trust and the consolidation of universal peace.

The Soviet initiatives at the 39th UN General Assembly session create the conditions for collective efforts by all countries -- big and small, developed and developing, socialist and capitalist -- to improve the international political climate and ease the threat of nuclear war. They chime with the aspirations of the peoples and the mass antiwar, antinuclear movement.

The peoples have a right to demand -- and do demand -- that the policy of all states be brought into line with the realities of our era, which imperiously dictates the need to put an end to the arms race and ensure reliable peace on earth.

CHERNYSHEV COMMENTS ON TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE WORK

LD171040 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The United States and a number of its allies are thwarting in every way the fulfilment of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, Indian, Zambian and Czechoslovak representatives charged in the Fourth Committee (Trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories) of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Speakers in a debate there said that the U.N. assets include quite a few decisions reaffirming the inalienable right of all nations to exercise self-government and independence and use their natural resources in their own interests. These decisions, however, remain unfulfilled through the fault of imperialist powers which find it in their economic, political and strategic military interests to preserve colonialism and racism.

Racist and colonial ways still persist in the south of Africa, and Namibia still is to be granted independence. Soviet representative V. Oleandrov said the main obstacle to solving this task has been the support given to the Pretoria regime by several NATO countries, above all the United States, which are bent on continuing, jointly with the apartheid regime, to exploit natural and manpower resources in the south of the African Continent and undermine the independent states in that region, while solidifying their own strategic military positions there.

These activities of the imperialist forces have been most harmful to the implementation of the declaration on decolonization with regard to other colonial and trust territories three in four of which are "administered" or owned by the United States and Britain. A catastrophic economic situation has developed in Micronesia, a trust insular territory in the Pacific administered by the United States, and Washington is taking advantage of these economic difficulties to force neocolonialist political status on the local people. The administering powers are holding back the liberation of their colonies and seeking to legalize new forms of colonial dependence under the signboard of all manner of "communities", "associations", "integrations" and "freely acceding territories". One is reminded of the consequences of such policies by the tragic fate of the people of Puerto Rico which has been turned into an actual colony of the United States.

ZAGLADIN WRITES ON REVANCHISM, SCHILLER INSTITUTE

LD171405 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The western Czech lands are Czech. Historical justice with regard to this area was restored only after the defeat of fascism in the Second World War, Vadim Zagladin writes in the NEW TIMES weekly, October 19 issue. The alienated Czech lands were returned to the country where they belong, the writer stresses. In 1973, Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany signed a treaty confirming the country's borders. The West German Government, having recognised the invalidity of the Munich accord, undertook to observe and respect them.

Lately, however, Vadim Zagladin writes, the trumpets of revanchism are being heard in West Germany. So-called "associations" gather together time and again to advance, virtually openly, demands for a review of the existing European borders. The slogans of "great Germany" are put forward once again.

Revanchist groups make claims to Czech, Polish and Soviet lands. Calls are made for "Germanizing" Austria, for reviewing the Italian-Austrian borders from the same positions. In Strasbourg, France, young thugs from across the Rhine who arrived for a football match, chant, "Germany, Germany is above all."

Speaking about the "apostles" of revanchism in West Germany, the article says, one cannot fail to mention that Hitler's followers, closely linked with certain sections of the ruling circles in today's West Germany, have other patrons as well.

The writer quotes in this connection a report from the United States which says that a new, in fact, neo-nazi, revanchist organization, the Schiller Institute, has been set up there in August, this year. The institute's aim is to recreate the Western alliance on a new, positive basis. What kind of basis? A "sound world order."

What the "sound world order" (almost Hitler's "new order") means in American understanding is well known: Its meaning tallies well with the platform of "crusade" against socialism, the platform of establishing U.S. world supremacy. It is precisely within the framework of the struggle for this "world order" that the West German right-wingers, and the revenge-seekers in their vanguard, operate.

The slogans of "changing the existing situation in Europe", "overcoming Europe's division" and so on are nothing but calls for reviewing the results of the Second World War, are nothing but a revanchist credo. Isn't it the very ideological basis on which the West German "have-beens" rely in their activity? the writer enquires.

SHALAYEV, DELEGATION ATTEND WFTU'S SOFIA MEETING

LD161030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Today the 36th session of the WFTU General Council opens in Sofia. AUCCTU Chairman Comrade Shalayev heads the Soviet delegation there. The session will examine issues connected with the support for the efforts of developing countries in animating their economies. The participants in the session will also express the will for a unity of action in the WFTU against the threat of nuclear war and the arms race.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON STATISTICS -- Moscow October 5 TASS -- An international seminar on organizing statistical services in contemporary conditions was held in Moscow on September 26 -- October 5. It was co-sponored by the United Nations and social commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the Central Statistical Board of the U.S.S.R. The seminar was attended by managing staff of the statistical agencies of 16 ESCAP member-countries, and representatives of the statistical services of the United Nations and CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) Secretariats.

The seminar discussed the collection and processing of statistical data with the use of modern computer facilities. Reports made by Soviet experts on the experience of work of the state statistical agencies evoked considerable interest among the participants in the seminar. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 5 Oct 84 LD]

PRAVDA'S GAN VIEWS 1985 U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET

PM171059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy GAN "Commentator's Column": "The Sums Change, the Policy Remains the Same"]

[Text] Following long behind-the-scenes bargaining and maneuvering, the U.S. Congress has approved the Pentagon appropriations for Fiscal 1985, which commenced 1 October. The U.S. Defense Department has been allocated a sum without precedent in the country's history -- $292.9 billion. If you take the "indirect" military spending concealed in the budgets of other federal departments and amounting approximately to $7 billion into account, the total appropriations for the Pentagon's immoderate needs add up to the astronomical sum of $300 billion.

The Pentagon's financial document is one of militarism and war preparations. It clearly and in a most unbiased way reflects the White House's principles, which are extremely dangerous to the cause of peace. Scorning appeals for common sense and reason, the legislators "okayed" the continuation of the insane pursuit of U.S. military superiority over the USSR. Record dollar injections will be given to all the main American nuclear and conventional arms programs. The U.S. military-industrial complex, through its patrons in the gray 5-cornered building on the Potomac, will reap fabulous profits.

As if tired of hypocritical posturing, the Congress has declined to make any attempt, however timid to hinder the Pentagon's plans for the militarization of outer space. Through the allocation of funds for antisatellite weapons tests, the congressmen unequivocally demonstrated the true value of the American side's much-publicized "readiness" for talks on that question as proposed by the Soviet Union. The $1.4 billion appropriation for research for the creation of an ABM defense system with space-based elements should be viewed in the same light -- this system, under the President's "star wars" program, is to protect the United States from a retaliatory strike. Although such hopes and calculations are illusory, work on creating a "space shield" constitutes a new attempt to wreck the existing Soviet-U.S. parity and to further destabilize Soviet-American relations by wrecking the very important treaty on the limitation of ABM systems.

Much time was spent on approving the Pentagon budget, although this was by no means because of the legislators' desire to at least do something to protect the vital interests of American taxpayers, who are already suffering as a result of socioeconomic disorders. On the eve of the elections, the congressmen very much wanted to mislead the public through political maneuvering and present themselves as responsible "servants of the people" who care about their well being.

But the militarist bill in Washington is notable not only for its deception of the Americans. It once again testifies to the absence of any intention, across the ocean, of amending their policy in the direction of realism.

IMPLICATIONS OF NATIONAL SPACE COMMISSION VIEWED

LD171017 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Unattributed dispatch from Washington]

[Text] President Reagan has signed an executive order setting up a National Space Commission.

According to the official announcement, this commission is being established to outline and formulate the long-term aims and tasks of the U.S. space program and to analyze U.S. potential in this area and also to present recommendations after 9 years.

The decision to set up a National Space Commission was announced at a time when the United States has begun unprecedented preparations for the militarization of outer space. The Pentagon has received $1.4 billion for scientific research and design work on the development of an extensive antimissile defense system with its implication for outer space deployment in the present financial year. Large sums of money have also been released for the military to simultaneously carry out three tests of antimissile systems. Space commands have been formed in the U.S. Air Force and Navy to prepare for so-called "star wars." The forming of a combined armed forces space command is also in its final stage. Today, NASA essentially assumes the role of a Pentagon appendage. As Senator Proxmire said, the Reagan administration has carried out the militarization of NASA. Beggs, former vice president of General Dynamics Corporation, one of the Pentagon's biggest customers, has been appointed NASA director. His deputy is to be former U.S. Secretary for the Air Force Mark.

As a result many American programs for peaceful research of space have been curbed or liquidated. The actions of the present administration confirm that it regards space primarily as another military battlefield.

U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL-GOVERNMENT TIES ATTACKED

PM171445 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZIN in Russian on 6 October publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Look at Events" and the headline "Alliance of the Bomb and the Dollar" a 1,200-word article by political observer Yuriy Kornilov, attacking the links between the military-industrial complex and political power in the United States.

Military-industrial circles have a "huge, often key influence in shaping the country's domestic and foreign policy," Kornilov says. Reagan, he writes, was brought to power through the support of these circles, and many representatives of the "highest echelons of power" have previously held leading positions in "military-industrial firms" or go on to do so. Can we be surprised, in light of this he asks, that "the Washington administration does its utmost to defend and uphold the interests of the country's major monopolist octopuses, primarily the interests of the war business?" The ever increasing U.S. military budget suits both the administration in its "course of confrontation toward the USSR and in international affairs as a whole" and the military concerns who find it "more profitable to manufacture missiles or nuclear bombs... Than build schools or housing," Kornilov says. He concludes that this "sinister alliance between the manufacturers of weapons and the manufacturers of lies" in America today forces us to recall the role that the Krupp munitions concern played in orienting Germany toward war in the thirties.

U.S. JOURNALIST, VOA BROADCASTS CONDEMNED

PM171151 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Igor Vitalyev and Vasiliy Viktorov: "On the Despicable Working Methods of a LOS ANGELES TIMES Correspondent in Moscow: A Conveyor Belt of Lies"]

[Text] When Voice of America celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1982, the cold marble rooms of its headquarters on Independence Avenue, Washington, were visited by President Ronald Reagan.

He praised VOA staffers for their "loyalty to those journalistic criteria which prevent the truth from being distorted." Reagan cited his own experience: when he was a young radio sports commentator he used to embellish the agency baseball game reports with "details" that were figments of his imagination. "However, the truth remained," the President summed up. In other words, "truth can be presented in fancy wrapping." Lies likewise. And not only those about baseball games.

"The radio station's staffers present their listeners with invariable abuse of their enemies and sugary, sentimental material about life at home. The main point for them is not prestige but publicity," the LOS ANGELES TIMES complained a few years ago. Today the newspaper has no complaints to make about VOA: their interests coincide....

In a number of its recent broadcasts this month, VOA in Russian has told its "dear Soviet listeners" about an "unprecedented anti-American campaign being waged in the Soviet Union."

This time the merciless exposer of "flagrant propaganda" was Robert Gillette, a LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent who worked at the newspaper's Moscow press center for 4 years. His articles first appeared in the LOS ANGELES TIMES for "home consumption," then VOA translated them into Russian and broadcast them "for export."

What exactly was it that so attracted VOA to Gillette's articles? The answer is that there is a complete identity of views and style.

After all, a VOA deputy director has stated the station -- and we quote! -- "must function like an advertising agency promoting soap, for example." What is more, it "must simultaneously portray the Soviet Union as the last great predatory empire on earth."

So much for "soap."

The LOS ANGELES TIMES' former Moscow correspondent laments that information in the Soviet press is accepted by people as "plausible, sometimes even truthworthy."

(We will not argue with Gillette, even though he does stoop to "sometimes." After all, there is nothing surprising here: In 1937, when the character of the LOS ANGELES TIMES was formed, it colleagues unanimously placed it alongside the Hearst newspapers as the "least honest and least reliable" newspaper -- as far as truth was concerned.)

He does not like the fact that Soviet journalists write about the "advantages of socialism -- the cheap housing, free medical service, absence of unemployment, or low prices for basic foodstuffs, particularly bread and meat."

(Naturally, Gillette finds this all dreadfully uninteresting. The LOS ANGELES TIMES exclusively writes about "lofty matters: the "Views" column reports news about the life of the city's celebrities and so forth.)

He is also annoyed that TASS material has described unemployment in America as a death sentence even though, as he writes, the unemployed "receive an enormous allowance by Soviet standards."

(Gillette does not report whether people can live on the allowance which is so "enormous by Soviet standards" or why the 'workless rich' should want it so badly.)

Gillette believes Soviet journalists should take Ronald Reagan's advice not to cover "bad news." They should switch to covering the "caprices" of American moneybags and the love affairs of movie stars. Should they? Fine advice...

Robert Gillette waxes indignant on the pages of the LOS ANGELES TIMES and in his VOA broadcasts at the gloomy picture the Soviet press paints of U.S. life: the unemployed, the homeless, the soup lines, the tramps warming themselves over ventilation grids, and the orgy of crime.

Excuse me, but isn't that the way everything is? Is everything "as it should be," does everyone have a sound roof over his head, are slops fed to hogs in the absence of any demand, was the last tramp seen and described by Jack London; finally, is there no place in this idyll for gangsters or small-time criminals?

A journalist needs a good memory. It is a pity that Robert Gillette simpy forgot about all these facts of life during his 4 years in the Soviet Union. Because, while they do not exist in Moscow, they do exist in Los Angeles...

"For all those Soviet people capable of wondering why Americans should put up with these insults, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA explains that the United States is like a giant X-ray machine through which every American is examined at every stage of his existence: in the street, in the stores, even in his own kitchen," Robert Gillette ironically remarks.

Irony, yes. But are there grounds for it?

Soviet readers learned the answer to this a long time ago. A long time ago the Rockefeller Commission which investigated CIA activity timidly recorded the following: Namely, that in the course of a year intelligence staffers "examined" the contents of 2.3 million letters sent through the mail and photographed 33,000 of them. During "Operation Chaos" -- concerned with collecting information on American "dissidents'" ties with foreigners -- CIA staffers maintained 13,000 files on individual citizens and entire organizations.

Once again the question of the professional memory. Let us remember that the CIA has tapped the phones of American journalists. What does that have do with the CIA...? USIA Director Charles Wick, who is a personal friend of the President, has tape-recorded telephone conversations when chatting with friends.

We believe Mr Gillette would be delighted if SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA were to report how the privacy of the mail is protected in the United States and how the special services do not interfere in Americans' personal lives. But his newspaper always writes the truth. Its readers know this and believe it accordingly.

We understand that the LOS ANGELES TIMES finds it difficult to print the truth and, indeed, scarcely hires anyone interested in the truth. When Mr Gillettee, your compatriot and colleague, NEWSWEEK correspondent (Bet Nissen), went to El Salvador to record an interview with leaders of ultrarightwing groupings, a pistol was unexpectedly placed against the back of her head during one conversation and its owner said: "This is just a little reminder for you. Write the truth."

Is that really the only way, Mr Gillette...?

U.S. foreign policy and the position of foreigners in the Soviet Union is a topic for separate discussions.

Why is the administration's version of the "restoration of democracy" in Grenada regarded as "arrant propaganda" in the Soviet press?, Gillette breathlessly asks.

"Why didn't we describe the "impetuous outburst of joy with which the inhabitants of that island greeted the American soldiers of liberation"?

Yes, Gillette is correct as usual. The Marines did indeed establish "democracy" in Greneda. Not any old "democracy," however, but "great American democracy," which recognizes only one law: the law of the strong.

Once again Gillette is right. There was an "impetuous outburts of joy," but no one heard it: the joy was drowned by the sound of Marines shooting and the death cries of people "being incorporated" into that "great..."

Gillette is right. Moreover, if you recall that the fundamental principle of U.S. foreign policy is that "America is always right!", you can appreciate the very profound insult the American felt.

He has forgotten just one thing; namely, that during the first few days of "establishing democracy," not a single "civilian correspondent" was allowed on Grenada. The Pentagon could, of course, have taken account of the fact that the founder of the LOS ANGELES TIMES was a Colonel Harrison Otis and made an exception for that newspaper's correspondent. But better not: the "brasshats" would have "OK'd" a visit by the newspaper's correspondent with pleasure, except that they had absolutely no desire to advertise their strong ties with the newspaper. So, the LOS ANGELES TIMES, just like the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, remained without information at the beginning. Although it was as easy as pie for the same U.S. NEWS...to obtain permission from its constant contributor, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Well, OK... Gillette was not put out much by this ban imposed in the "land of the free press." However, what did annoy him much more were his working conditions in Moscow, where he found himself without, of course, any hindrance 4 years ago. There is no theme more beloved by Robert Gillette and his colleagues working in the USSR than the "difficult conditions for earning one's daily bread in the Soviet capital." This is what VOA broadcast in this regard: Of all the foreigners who have to deal with Soviet practices by virtue of their work "in the Soviet Union, it is worst for the accredited Western correspondents in Moscow who have had to learn especially in recent years how to obtain information despite the constant obstacles placed in their path by the Soviet authorities."

That sounds awful. But the reality is "more awful" still.

"Propaganda literally permeates every pore of society," he writes, "including the kindergartens, where the children learn that America is enemy number one." (What the journalist calls "propaganda" is obviously an objective account of the facts about the heavenly life in America." And that, it is said, "creates a special filter against the ideas of Western democracy in Soviet people's consciousness." (By "filter," Gillette means Soviet people's immunity to Western propaganda. He is correct once again.) Naturally this creates distrust regarding Western journalists. But there is nothing that can be done: that is what we people are like: we do not like it when facts are juggled, distorted, or even simply misinterpreted.

In delineating the "gloomy atmosphere of anti-American sentiment," Gillette provides no specific examples at all of "hatred of America." He either cites "a secretary's" opinion, quotes "a Soviet scientist occupying a privileged position," or "an economist from Perm...."

The only people who "admire America" and accordingly with whom "one can deal," Gillette says, are a handful of renegades. They also helped the LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent circumvent the "information vacuum."

Issue No 5 of the journal ZHURNALIST related in detail how one such "freedom fighter," Yu. Tarnopolskiy, supplied the American correspondent with a wealth of anti-Soviet material. For his part, Robert Gillette has given a heart-rending description of the Tarnopolskiy family's "great distress." The truth is that in doing so he forgot to mention that his information breached Soviet laws forbidding slander of the USSR's social and state structure and the spreading of information known to be false.

But this does not suit VOA. According to it, accredited foreign correspondents in Moscow live behind a "high fence," "their telephone conversations are tapped and their apartments are searched, recording devices are placed in their apartments, and when reporters have something serious to talk about they either pass each other notes or turn the radio on full volumne."

Perhaps tuning into VOA..? Of course no one has sought to isolate Western correspondents from the outside world or from Soviet reality by any type of "fence." Although former Moscow correspondent (Stefan Teste), expelled from the country for espionage, does now find himself beyond the pale. Likewise, Franz (Drever) of West Germany's DPA, who had no aversion to currency deals with shady customers... Nor did the sound of a radio at full volume hinder the FINANCIAL TIMES' Anthony Robinson, who was unable to contain his malicious abuse of the Soviet authorities (to put it into legal language, he was engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda). Likewise, (Kirsten Lundberg) of UPI, who promised to supply an inveterate criminal with pornography in exchange for information. Still more names can be cited. (Garrels), (Smeyl), Steinfeld... And others...

But what aim did Robert Gillette himself have in mind when he switched his radio on? Was VOA hinting at what this might have been when it said that "despite all the difficulties, Western correspondents do manage to send home a lot of interesting information about the Soviet Union"?

A special commission under the chairmanship of O. Pike sat in Washington some years back. It established that at least one-third of all secret operations by American intelligence over many years "were carried out in the sphere of information and propaganda organs." And today, in the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "intelligence resorts to every type of device to influence other countries' public opinion: from tampering with historical documents and biased presentation of news to outright forgeries." Also, according to Western press figures, more than 40 radio stations and almost 1,000 publications of various kinds fall within the American intelligence sphere of influence. We cannot recall whether the LOS ANGELES TIMES is on that list. But Robert Gillette's articles in both tone and style are in the tradition of "James Bond propaganda stories!" It is not for nothing that VOA relays what he says in such detail.

The appointment of Eugene Pell as VOA acting director was announced in Washington at the end of August. He was formerly in charge of NBC's Moscow bureau. Just like Gillette...

Eugene Pell was promoted: He had been the radio station's deputy director for broadcast programming.

In the White House's opinion, VOA had to become "more pro-American and more oriented toward neutralizing Soviet propaganda." There was dissatisfaction in the administration that "VOA correspondents were too soft on communism."

It was decided to reorient VOA in accordance with the new tasks of Reagan's "crusade." New people were needed, people who would commit all their energy "seeking to destabilize the Soviet Union and its friends by promoting discord among peoples and governments."

...Then up springs E. Pell. He was appointed at the end of August and 2 weeks later VOA was broadcasting Gillette's articles. Coincidence... .

Another fact is also very interesting. E. Pell once worked in the Pentagon, with which the LOS ANGELES TIMES has long had a smooth relationship. Coincidence... A most fortunate one!

By the way, regarding James Bond. "Soviet newspapers present the James Bond adventure films," the LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent writes, "as a diabolically cunning device for whipping up fear and hatred of the Soviet Union."

Here Mr. Gillette has slightly distorted matters. That film about the superspy, "From Russia With Love," is a wretched little movie with an anti-Soviet filling. It is of the same quality as Robert Gillette's writings, which he entitles, obviously "From Russia With Hate."

U.S. REFUSAL TO RATIFY GENOCIDE TREATY DECRIED

LD131223 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On Thursday the United States Senate laid aside the ratification of the international treaty outlawing genocide. Instead, the senators adopted a resolution supporting the treaty's principles.

The United States has been refusing to join the convention ever since it was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. The main objection is that the document threatens to undermine the sovereignty of the United States. But the convention is directed only against the countries pursuing a genocidal policy, so if the United States hasn't committed genocide and doesn't intend to why should it worry about its sovereignty? A Republican Senator, Strom Thurmond, has said the convention may mean a deterioration of the rights of our citizens. What rights did he mean? Maybe the right to exterminate other peoples. But, anyway, it is obvious that by refusing to ratify the antigenocide convention the Senate showed its desire to ensure that the United States has a free hand. A free hand in what?

In pursuing the policy from a position of strength which the current administration chose as its strategy?

The United States Secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, recently said that the new element introduced by the administration in the foreign policy of the United States was the concept of the appropriate use of force when required. Practical implementation on that concept was the invasion of Grenada and the United States Marines' operations in Lebanon, in which thousands of civilians were killed. On the global scale the White House stakes on strength, too. The United States is now engaged in a comprehensive nuclear rearmament. Eight nuclear warheads are manufactured every day. Administration officials have repeatedly claimed that a nuclear war could be waged and won. Well, in the recent televised debate with Geraldine Ferraro, George Bush said he didn't think a nuclear war was winnable. But in 1980 he had a different opinion. A book called "With Enough Shovels" by a Robert Scheer quotes Bush as saying if you believe there is no such thing as a winner in a nuclear exchange, that argument makes little sense. I don't believe that.

And this is how Bush described the way to victory in a nuclear conflict. He said you have a survivability of command and control, survivability of industrial potential, protection of a percentage of your citizens, and you have a capability that inflicts more damage on the oppositon that it can inflict on you. That's the way you can have a winner.

For almost 4 years administration officials clung to certain opinions but what they are saying now with the election near at hand is quite the opposite. Which is to be believed? But even with the election drawing near, President Reagan jokes about a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. One of the reasons why the antigenocide convention as adopted was the policy of Nazi Germany with respect to Jews. Six million Jews were exterminated by the Nazis. But this horrible crime maybe overshadowed if Reagan's joke is put into effect. Nuclear war will be genocide to all of humanity, not just one nationality.

GROMYKO, DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

PM180943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting of Ministers"]

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, met 17 October with Kim Yong-nam, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council and DPRK minister of foreign affairs.

During their conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the ministers exchanged opinions on certain questions of Soviet-Korean relations and current problems concerning the international situation. The development of all-around cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK was noted with satisfaction. The Moscow talks in May between Soviet and Korean leaders and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's meeting with Kim Il-song were especially important for the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two parties and people.

The Soviet side voiced solidarity with the efforts of the DPRK directed toward strengthening peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful unification of the homeland. Full support was expressed for DPRK Government initiatives leading to the achievement of these aims.

Kim Yong-nam stated that the DPRK invariably supports the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course and the socialist states' struggle against the arms race and the growth of the danger of war on the part of imperialism.

The ministers stressed the mounting importance of USSR-DPRK coordination in the international arena in the interests of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS KOREAN SITUATION

PM171650 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Captain 2d Class V. Kuzar dispatch: "On The Demarcation Line"]

[Text] Pyongyang/Moscow -- I recently visited the land of the morning freshness, as Korea is sometimes called. Korean comrades spoke proudly of the successes they have achieved, showed me new districts of their marvelous capital, and familiarized me with industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. Their faces only darkened when the conversation turned to the division of the motherland through the fault of U.S. imperialism.

We are traveling to the demarcation line which separates Korea into two parts, the north and the south. It is not only the territory that has been split; the Korean people have been divided also.

"After the rout of the Japanese colonizers in 1945, this provisional line was established along the 38th Parallel," a Korean comrade accompanying us on our trip around the country recalls. "The U.S. occupation powers in the south set their sights on splitting the country from the very start. They created a puppet government, trained its army, and unleashed an aggressive war against the DPRK. It was only at a high price and thanks to the help and support of the socialist countries that we succeeded in defending the motherland's freedom and independence and making the aggressors conclude an armistice agreement here at Panmunjom in 1953."

Panmunjom is situated in the demilitarized zone, whose border extends 2 km on either side of the demarcation line. Today, a unique kind of museum has been created on the spot where the talks were held and the agreement signed. Its exhibits tell of the Korean people's heroic war, the aggressors' shameful defeat, and the U.S. desire to perpetuate the division of Korea. Numerous photographs attest to the continuing military provocations and hostile actions with regard to the DPRK.

One is struck by the number of armistice agreement violations that have been committed since it was concluded by the Korean people's enemies. They run into thousands. This year alone, several thousand violations were registered from 1 through 30 August. They include: shooting at DPRK territory, the introduction of weapons into the zone, installation of combat positions, airborne provocations, and many other hostile acts. On 29 August, for instance, DPRK airspace was violated and, for a time, a U.S. high-altitude SR-71 spy plane carried out an espionage flight over its territory.

...Ten minutes later we reach the demarcation line itself. There are several buildings -- in one the armistice commission sessions are held -- and observation posts. There is one of the people who, in the words of the Washington rulers, is carrying out a "peace mission" in the world. He is standing an arm's length away, fat, smug, and looking at us Soviet officers with an impudent smirk. There is an explanation for this behavior: After all, President Reagan himself states that "there is no room for the Russians on earth" and makes sinister "jokes" about them.

"Reagan visited here last November," Lieutenant Yi Chol-wu says, as if reading my mind. "The first ever U.S. President. He took a long look at our side, then assembled the soldiers and delivered a long speech to them. We found out that the President called for a buildup of U.S. military might in this part of the world and threatened to deal with the DPRK..."

I got to know Lt Yi Chol-wu. His story is typical. He is from a worker's family. His father participated in the war of liberation and fought against the aggressors on the River (Rakton). Yi himself served as a soldier here in Panmunjom. Later, he became an officer, and commands a border post. He has been awarded the Order of the State Banner 2d Class and the Order of Soldier's Glory 2d Class...

All this was said as if it were incidental, yet at the same time with a sense of high dignity. The officer talked much more about his subordinates, about PFC Kim Chu-yi, who has several state awards, and his subunit comrades who in difficult conditions, face to face with the enemy, carry out their honorable service at the line that divides their motherland.

"We cannot be scared by any provocations and hostile actions." Lt Yi Chol-u's expression becomes resolute and stern. "Like all Korean People's Army servicemen, we are prepared to rebuff the aggressors' schemes at any moment."

We had the opportunity to see the Korean servicemen's resolve for ourselves when we visited an infantry subunit. Presenting his company, political worker Lieutenant Pak Sun-kol proudly said that it is the best in the ground forces, had won the collective movement "for the award of the Three Revolutions Banner" (ideological, technical, and cultural -- V.K.), and was again competing for this high right. The company reveres the memory of DPRK heroes Sergeants Yi Kwan-chin and Choe Yun-kol who fought in its ranks during the war against the U.S. aggressors, and all the servicemen strive to emulate these heroes.

"There is no other way for us. Just look over there," Lt Pak Sun-kol pointed.

Through powerful binoculars, I saw some kind of engineering installation stretching beyond the horizon.

Comrade Pak explained that this reinforced concrete wall, which the South Korean powers have erected under U.S. pressure, is again in violation of the armistice agreement. It stretches across the entire country from east to west. There are firing positions and observation posts atop the reinforced concrete wall (which is 5 meters high and 10 meters wide at its base). There are paths through iron gates for tanks and other combat hardware to move up into combat positions.

"With this wall, the United States intends to seal the division of Korea forever, and simultaneously, it serves the United States as a starting point for aggression," Lt Pak Sun-kol added.

Reinforcing the division of Korea, the United States is increasingly turning the southern part of Korean territory into a springboard for aggression. It maintains more than 40,000 U.S. servicemen in the South and has sited major air and missile bases and other military centers there. U.S. mass destruction weaponry, including neutron weapons, and approximately 1,000 nuclear charges have been shipped into South Korea. Washington makes no secret of its intentions to base first-strike nuclear weapons, Pershing II and cruise missiles, in South Korea.

The U.S. Administration's aggressive plans are constructed by counting on the Seoul regime's army. More than 600,000 servicemen are under arms in South Korea. Attempts are now being made to unite this force with the Japanese army, thereby creating a united trilateral bloc. Militarist psychosis is maintained in the South; major maneuvers and monthly civil defense exercises are held in that atmosphere. Not only servicemen, but also reservists participate in them.

...My attention was drawn to the enormous inscription laid out on the side of the hill that rises above the demarcation line: "Crossing to our side equals riches plus happiness." I asked Junior Sergeant Yi Sun-il what his attitude is to this inscription.

"Not only this inscription, but various provocative broadcasts through powerful loudspeakers seek to entice us to South Korea. However, we know what kind of 'riches' and 'happiness' the Yankees have brought our motherland. They have turned it into a prison, a hell. Human rights are ruthlessly trampled over there and poverty and oppression reign. However, look at our republic. Even in my village there are 2- and 4-story apartment blocks, a school, and a hospital. Everyone has work. Everyone has enough...."

Listening to the junior sergeant I remembered how I had admired the broad green fields and well-tended rice paddies of cooperatives that were strung alongside the roads we had traveled. The Chongsong Cooperative for example. It is headed by a woman, Kim Yun-ok. She is a deputy to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the recipient of many awards. She spoke in an unhurried and solid peasant manner about the farm's successes and the fact that 12,000 people work there and its fields are cultivated by 105 tractors, 192 rice-planting machines, 43 combines, and a great deal of other equipment. They obtain up to 13 metric tons of rice per hectare here. Could a Korean peasant who did not always have even a bowl of rice for supper have dreamed of such a yield?...

"No, and if you cross to the other side they won't be able to do so until Korea is united," Yi Sun-il said, his voice quivering slightly with emotion.

The reunification of the divided motherland is the Korean people's national task. The DPRK Government persistently and consistently pursues a course of the peaceful, democratic unification of the country. The population expresses universal recognition for the initiatives it has submitted envisaging the signing of a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice agreement, the adoption of a North-South nonaggression declaration, a mutual reduction of armed forces, and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. However, the main condition in the peaceful reunification of Korea is the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the peninsula.

"We know that the Soviet Union actively supports the idea of Korea's unification. Thank you," Korean friends repeatedly stated in our talks. Yes, that is true. Soviet people unswervingly and actively support the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and the right to settle their affairs themselves. They see the DPRK's struggle to normalize the situation in Korea as an important part of the efforts of the socialist countries and all progressive forces that advocate the strengthening of peace and the prevention of war.

I believe that the time is not far off when the demarcation line between North and South will disappear and the weed-covered railroad track will have trains running along it.

USSR-DPRK RELATIONS REVIEWED ON 36TH ANNIVERSARY

SK161106 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Station commentator (Tasiliyev) on the 36th anniversary of the establishment of USSR-DPRK diplomatic relations]

[Text] In early October 1948, the DPRK Government sent an official notice of [words indistinct] to a series of democratic countries and proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations with them. The Soviet Union responded first to this proposal.

On 12 October 1948, the Soviet Cabinet sent a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, then premier of the DPRK Cabinet. The letter read: Always and steadily defending the Korean people's right to found their reunified and independent state, the Soviet Government welcomes the formation of the Korean Government and wishes it success in its activities for national (?reconstruction) and democratic development. The Soviet Government expresses its willingness to establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK, exchange ambassadors, and forge (?proper) economic relations.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries on the basis of complete equality, respect of (?sovereignty), and noninterference in internal affairs, opened a new page in the history of friendship and good-neighborly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea. This occasion greatly helped to consolidate the (?status) of the DPRK in the international arena.

Today, the (?DPRK) has diplomatic relations with over 100 countries and is an equal member of some 150 international organizations.

It can be satisfactorily said that Soviet-Korean relations are being constantly strengthened and developed in the important sectors of (?independent construction). Economic links, and contacts in the fields of culture, science, and education are being expanded. The exchange of experience in party and state work and cooperation in international activities are assuming a more important character with each passing day.

The visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the DPRK party and state this May was a grave event in the history of Soviet-Korean relations. Talks between leaders of our two countries, and meetings and talks held in a (?businesslike) and comradely atmosphere between Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, will, of course, even further expand contacts between our parties and countries, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and contribute to the people's struggle to guarantee security in the Far East and the world.

The Soviet people are well aware of and understand the basic national question that the Korean people are struggling to settle. It is a question with regard to the reunification of the country bisected by the U.S. imperialists.

Addressing a banquet arranged in the Kremlin in honor of the DPRK party and state delegation, Comrade Chernenko clarified: The Soviet Union consistently makes efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. Our resolute and invariable stand is to support the DPRK's important proposals envisaging signing a peace agreement instead of the existing armistice agreement, adopting a declaration of nonaggression by the North and the South, mutually reducing armed forces, and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. Realising these proposals means providing favorable conditions to make the situation on the Korean peninsula considerably more sound and to help the North and South hold an effective dialogue.

This stand was reaffirmed at the 39th General Assembly of the United Nations, now in session.

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR-DPRK diplomatic relations, the Soviet people wish the Korean friends new success in building socialism and realizing their long-cherished desire for the early reunification of the country.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

SK150857 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, led by its Deputy Chairman Comrade (Dimitrovskiy), visited the DPRK. During the visit, urgent questions on eliminating the danger of war and strengthening the uniformed acts of the peace-loving forces in the antiwar struggle were discussed.

At the talks with the leaders of the Korean National Committee for the Defense of Peace, specific matters were discussed for consolidating the relations between the peace-loving peoples of the two countries and for holding joint events on the occasion of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over the German fascists and Japanese militarists.

DPRK public circles' firm support for the struggle of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries opposing the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe was expressed. The Soviet peace-loving fighters explained the Soviet people's unchanging solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to make foreign forces withdraw from South Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without the intervention of foreign forces.

KORIONOV DISCUSSES RECENT SOVIET-JAPANESE FORUM

PM170917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov report from the Soviet-Japanese Forum in Moscow: "Looking Ahead"]

[Text] "Geography has determined," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted recently, "that the USSR and Japan are close neighbors. Our shores are washed by the waters of the same ocean, the Pacific Ocean. However, it cannot be said that relations between our countries have been tranquil.

"History cannot be rewritten, as the saying goes. Now, in the nuclear age, when we live in a closely interconnected, fragile world, the need to establish truly good-neighborly, full-blooded relations between the USSR and Japan is becoming even more urgent.

It must be met for the sake of the vital interests of the Soviet and the Japanese peoples, for the sake of peace in Asia and throughout the world."

This is the Soviet Union's stance and approach to the sphere of Soviet-Japanese relations. However, we know that in Japan, also, voices warning against the dangers of a confrontation course in relations with the Soviet Union are multiplying, voices that advocate the strengthening and development of good-neighborly relations with this country. In these circumstances, the "roundtable" conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public, held recently in Moscow, has attracted considerable interest.

The conference participants warmly received a message of greetings from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The AUCCTU and other Soviet public organizations also addressed good wishes to the conference. From Japan, messages came from Foreign Minister S. Abe and the chairmen of the Chambers of Parliament.

The "roundtable" conference in Moscow was the fourth of its kind and the most representative in regard to its participants. Approximately 500 representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public gathered for it. The conference slogan "Friendship and good-neighborliness -- the only way to achieve peace and trust between the USSR and Japan" reflects the desire of the two countries' peoples to pave the way to the establishment of just such relations between them.

For 3 days, plenary sessions and five commissions sought a way to achieve this. Constructive proposals were put forward and attentively listened to by the participants in the dialogue. True, there were also attempts to sidetrack the discussion. Some people on the Japanese side, for instance, tried to make the normal development of relations dependent on the satisfaction of Japan's territorial claims against the USSR. Certain participants from Tokyo also displayed a clear underestimation of the militarist and revanchist tendencies of certain Japanese circles. However, these factors by no means predominated at the meeting; they did not set its tone.

The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The majority of its participants sought a constructive dialogue. It was rightly noted that in our age of rapid progress in technology, communications, and transport, the distances separating countries and peoples have shrunk. It was noted that what the nuclear age demands is a new way of thinking, not new weapons.

In this connection, it was pointed out with alarm that certain circles, both in Japan itself, and primarily in the United States, are gambling mainly on the arms race. Attempts are made to induce Japan to gradually depart from the "nuclear-free principles" which was the fundamental conclusion reached by that country after the war. There are attempts to compel Japan to accept the increasingly heavy burden of building up its military potential. There are attempts to foist on the Japanese the stereotype formulations of U.S. propaganda embued with hostility toward the Soviet Union. These include above all, the false thesis about the "Soviet military threat" which is being spread in Japan. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the intensification of Japan's militarization is evoking justified alarm in the countries of Southeast Asia.

The conference participants particularly emphasized that the exacerbation of international tension and the arms race lead to a growing nuclear threat to all mankind. In these circumstances, the most important task for all peoples is averting nuclear war. Both sides arrived at the same view that it was necessary to strive for a switch from the arms race and the threat of war to a genuinely peaceful epoch on the basis of relaxation of tension, and that to this end, it was necessary to seek the limitation and reduction of arms and a complete ban on nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons everywhere, including in space.

Naturally, the current state of Soviet-Japanese relations attracted the forum participants' attention in particular. The fact that as a result of certain circles' attempts to dismantle and send them into decline, relations between Japan and the USSR continue to stagnate. This causes concern among the public. Participants in the Moscow forum noted unanimously that it was in the vital interests of both Japan and the Soviet Union to stop this trend.

The prerequisites are there. Soviet people entertain genuine feelings of friendship and respect for the industrious and talented Japanese people. The USSR consistently favors the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations and the all-around development of cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union rejects on principle the idea of the use of force to achieve foreign policy objectives. The attention of the conference participants was drawn to the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives aimed at ensuring world peace and trust and security in the Far East, particularly the Pacific region.

The scope and potential for cooperation between the USSR and Japan are truly great. In the political sphere, our countries could act jointly in the interests of peace on international problems on which their stances are close. Great untapped potential exists in the sphere of trade and economic relations and also in the field of cultural, sports, tourist, and other ties. The better this potential is utilized, the greater the gain of the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The appeal to look ahead, and to show goodwill, rang out at the forum. Stressing the value and fruitfulness of the bonds of trust and friendship, the conference participants declared their readiness, step by step, to develop contacts and ties between the two countries and redouble their efforts to achieve trust and mutual understanding.

As the joint communique adopted at the conference points out, "the holding of the present conference created a good opportunity to promote improved relations between the two countries." It is to be hoped that this opportunity will be used effectively, not just in the interests of the development of friendship and cooperation between our countries, but also to strengthen world peace.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH TO VISIT END OF OCTOBER

LD171708 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS — At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic will arrive in the Soviet Union for a working visit at the end of October.

DRA'S KARMAL DENOUNCES U.S. AID TO REBELS

PM171309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Speech By Babrak Karmal"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Oct -- A routine session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the work of the Afghan delegation, led by DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost, at the 39th UN General Assembly Session. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the country's Revolutionary Council, addressed the session and noted that the current U.S. Administration is placing mankind on the verge of nuclear catastrophe by pursuing an aggressive and rapacious foreign policy.

Touching on the situation around Afghanistan, the DRA leader pointed out that the White House is continuing an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, just as it is doing against Nicaragua and other developing progressive states. By Karmal rated the U.S. Congress' recent decision on another increase in aid to the Afghan counterrevolution as new evidence of U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs. This act of the Reagan administration, he said, is angrily condemned by the country's people.

KARMAL, KESHTMAND ADDRESS 'ADVANCED WORKERS'

LD172047 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 16 TASS -- The first all-Afghan meeting of advanced workers, held at the initiative of Afghanistan's Central Trade Union Council, has opened here.

Addressing its participants, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic Babrak Karmal called upon all workers in the country to develop production emulation and mark the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with active work and new accomplishments.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed in his speech the important (?role of top-notch) workers in strengthening the national economy and the country's defence capability, and in building a new society. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand stressed that thanks to accomplishments by Afghan workers in various branches of the economy, the government succeeded in adopting several measures to raise living standards of the population. He stressed the need to increase the efficiency of trade union organizations at factories and offices to mobilise the working people for fulfilling production plans, raising the level of professional training and political activity, labour discipline and production initiative.

KARMAL ADDRESSES TRIBAL CHIEFS IN KAPISA PROVINCE

LD151511 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 15 TASS -- The Afghan people are becoming ever more aware of the truthful essence of the April Revolution. Rallying round the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary government, they are building a new society, free from exploitation, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has declared.

Addressing a conference of chiefs of the Pashai tribe living in Kapisa Province, the head of state pointed out that the People's Democratic Party and the Afghan Government orient their policy at achieving peace and tranquility throughout the country as soon as possible. Noting that counter-revolution, backed from abroad, is seeking to undermine the process of revolutionary construction in the country, he called for unity of all ethnic groups in the country in the struggle against reaction for implementing progressive social and economic changes in Afghanistan.

KARMAL ADDRESSES BAGHLAN PROVINCE ELDERS

LD170950 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 16 TASS -- One of the main aims of the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to develop the country's industry and agriculture, to make it an economically developed state. This was stated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal. Speaking at a jirga (meeting) of elders of the Andarab District of the Baghlan Province, which was held here, he noted that enemies of people's power, encouraged from abroad, are trying to prevent the implementation of ideals of the April Revolution. They perpetuate terror on Afghan soil, commit subversive acts, kill civilians. The responsibility for that, he said, wholly and entirely rests with international imperialism, the military regime of Pakistan and the reactionary forces which render undisguised support to counter-revolution.

Babrak Karmal addressed the words of gratitude to the Soviet people form granting to Afghanistan internationalist aid in building a new life. Proceeding from the principles of historical friendship between our countries, he stressed, the Soviet Union sent, at Afghanistan's request, a limited contingent of its troops to help Afghanistan repel external aggression. Afghanistan is a free and independent state, said Babrak Karmal. I declare once again, he said, that as soon as full tranquility is restored in the country and we receive firm international guarantees of termination of interference on the part of imperialism and reactionary forces in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the limited contingent of Soviet troops will return home.

SOVIET TROOPS IN DRA CALLED 'STABILIZING FACTOR'

PM171008 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Important Role"]

[Text] Delhi, 15 Oct -- Equipped by the U.S. and Pakistani special services, gangs of counterrevolutionary rabble head for the DRA to carry out subversion and kill members of the PDPA, teachers, and rural activists, the Indian newspaper TRIBUNE writes. Engaging in open terror toward the peaceful population, the bandits, threatening reprisals, levy an insufferable burden on the peasants by collecting from them the so-called "Muslim tax," which amounts to several thousand Afghanis a person a year. The booty, the newspaper notes, finishes up with the bandit leaders, who, using the money, engage in land speculation in Pakistan and open underground factories to produce heroin and other narcotics.

Pakistan's direct participation in the undeclared war against the DRA, the Indian press stresses, is seriously hampering the process of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The Islamabad administration and special services openly support counterrevolutionary gang sorties into Afghan territory and train the cutthroats in more than 100 camps that have been created in the northwest border province and other parts of the country.

Under these conditions, the Indian OBSERVER points out, an extremely important role in ensuring the DRA's security falls to the limited contingent of Soviet troops carrying out their international duty on Afghan soil. The presence of Soviet servicemen there does not pose a threat to a single state in the region, the magazine stresses. On the contrary, brought in at the request of Afghanistan's legitimate government in complete accordance with the treaty relations between the two states, the Soviet contingent serves as a stabilizing factor reliably preventing the expansion of armed provocations against the DRA by Afghan counterrevolutionaries and their patrons in the United States and Pakistan.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON VETERAN OF AFGHAN CAMPAIGN

PM141828 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Major A. Oliynik under the rubric "The Foremost People of the Army and Navy": "In the Firing Line"]

[Excerpts] The road led deep into the Hindu Kush. The engines of the armored assault vehicles and trucks made at the Kremenchug plant and Moscow's Likhachev plant were hot. A parachute battalion under the command of Guards Captain V. Pimenov was keeping the column moving into the remote area where dushmans had destroyed all the grain stocks and where medicines were desperately needed.

The journey through the clouds was both hard and dangerous: Around any corner they could run into a hail of lead or be blown up by a mine.... The route through the Panjsher gorge, where (Ahmad Shah Masud's) thugs were on the rampage, was particularly dangerous. They continuously encountered obstructions on the road. They either used tracked vehicles to clear the obstructions or removed them with explosives or with spades and crowbars. The column continued steadily.

Pimenov was at the head of the column, with the company commanded by Guards Captain B. Shabalin, holder of the Order of the Red Star. The companies had been given specific tasks in the event of an attack, and interaction with the Afghan subunits at the back of the column had been carefully organized. Now and then the assault vehicles caused sparks to fly from the granite edge of the precipice, but the column did not lose speed.

It was at an abandoned village that the shooting started. Mortars hurtled over the mud walls. A truck burst into flames.... Together with the Afghan troops the assault forces moved swiftly to the other side of the village and fired on the dushmans from the rear. The column slipped through the danger zone....

It was Guards Captain Pimenov's baptism of fire. The battalion had done its job. However, Pimenov will never forget those 300 km of mountain road. How can you forget the picture of exhausted sappers digging up mines; paratroopers, under fire, dragging sacks of grain out of burning vehicles; soldiers bidding farewell to wounded comrades as they are borne away by helicopters....

During his years of service on Afghan soil he saw it all. The battalion, operating in the mountains of the Hindu Kush, did not receive any easy assignments; yet the battalion always tackled them in exemplary fashion.

This was due to the troops' excellent training, the meticulous preparation of every foray into the mountains, and the commander's highly developed organizational qualities.

"Pimenov always allowed for every contingency," Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Fedotov, his former commander, said. "He didn't protect himself, though. He was always there, in the danger zone...."

Many soldiers in the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan have heard of Pimenov. His considerable experience in the mountains is even now being studied as part of officer training. Communist Pimenov was given the Order of the Red Star for courage and heroism in performing his international duty. In June he was made Hero of the Soviet Union. The finest day in Vasiliy Vasilyevich Pimenov's life was the day Army General D. Sukhorukov, commander of the airborne forces, presented the "Gold Star" medal and Order of Lenin to him on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

...Now Major Pimenov is a freshman at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. Lectures and self-tuition every day. No matter what he is doing, however, he always listens to the evening weather report on "Mayak." What's it like in Kabul? In spirit he is always with his battalion, with his comrades-in-arms carrying out their international duty far away from the motherland.

SOVIET TROOPS DEFUSE MINES IN DRA VILLAGE

PM171022 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[Major B. Lalayev dispatch: "They Helped Their Afghan Friends"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan -- When the unit commander urgently summoned Senior Lieutenant D. Kozel, the officer immediately realized there was a difficult and dangerous job ahead.

After seizing a village, the dushmans drove out all its inhabitants and got down to "work" themselves. They placed mines in the houses, "stuffed" the streets and alleys with mines, and then hid the detonators in wells.

The Afghan peasants could only be helped by experienced sappers who knew their job well. The mine clearance group headed by Senior Lieutenant D. Kozel was comprised of Senior Lieutenant G. Krupenko and Junior Sergeants G. Khomich, N. Marchenko, S. Sakharov, and L. Svetlanov. For many hours they challenged death. The servicemen defused more than 200 detonators.

At a rally, the village inhabitants sincerely thanked the servicemen for their help.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR TIES WITH INDONESIA

PM180826 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Andreyev commentary "On Topical Subjects": "USSR-Indonesia: Cooperation Prospects"]

[Text] Ali Wardhana, Indonesian coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry and national development monitoring, is currently on an official visit to the USSR as a guest of the Soviet Government. This is essentially the first visit to our country in 20 years by an Indonesian statesman at such a level concerned with economic problems.

The visit reflects not only the positive advances currently taking place in Soviet-Indonesian relations but also a recently evident evolution in Indonesia's entire foreign policy. Its essence lies in the Indonesian leadership's desire to make its foreign policy course more independent and bring it into line with the republic's position as a major Asian state and one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement and currently one of its active participants.

People in Indonesia -- a country with the fifth largest population in the world and engaged in solving by no means easy tasks of national building -- are becoming increasingly aware of what the threat of nuclear war poses for their country and for the world as a whole and what consequences can result for the nonaligned countries from Washington's course of spinning the flywheel of the arms race even faster. This is why many of the Indonesian leaders' recent statements promote increasingly clearly the idea of the need to counter this dangerous development of events.

In a recent interview with the national news agency ANTARA, Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja stressed that "the arms race generates feelings of anxiety and alarm. All of mankind would be dommed to suffer in the event of a nuclear catastrophe. This is precisely why Indonesia plays an active part in the UN disarmament talks." The Indonesian stance is based on the whole on a constructive spirit with respect to other fundamental problems of the present time. It is no accident that this country has as a rule supported the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives at the last few UN General Assembly sessions.

Jakarta also reacts sharply to certain aspects of Washington's policy in Asia and the Pacific. The United States, having hatched plans to set up all kinds of military-political blocs there with a view to "dragging" ASEAN into them, is attempting to dissuade Indonesia, the leading member of that association, from its stance of non-alignment and persuade it to support the adventurist U.S. policy. Political, economic, and other pressure taotics are being used for this purpose to the accompaniment of anti-Soviet rhetoric.

Does this have any effect on Indonesia's foreign policy? It is hard to give a simple answer to this question. It is possible to answer both yes and no. Yes, insofar as Jakarta is trying to avoid direct criticism of the Reagan administration's adventurist actions in the international arena. No, in view of the fact that wherever the Indonesian leadership perceives that the U.S. course is directly harmful to Indonesia's national interests, it tries to protect these interests.

Thus, the Indonesian leaders have repeatedly declared that they are disturbed by the assistance given by the United States and Japan to the PRC in the accelerated buildup of its military-industrial potential. Perceiving China as a threat to their security, the Indonesian leadership is refraining from a resumption of Indonesian-Chinese diplomatic relations, which were frozen in 1967. Some realism can also be seen in Indonesia's approach to regional problems in Southeast Asia.

Jakarta exerts a restraining influence on the extremist wing in ASEAN that relies on military pressure on People's Kampuchea, maintains a negative attitude toward the idea of transforming that organization into a military bloc, and advocates a dialogue between the association's member-countries and the Indochinese states.

The steps taken by the Indonesian Government to activate its contacts and ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are also to be viewed in light of the course it has taken toward enhancing its role in the international arena. Speaking on Indonesia's national day, President Suharto confirmed that the Republic's government will continue to devote due attention to this trend in its policy.

Such statements are supported by specific deeds. The political dialogue maintained at various levels has become more active and regular. Contacts between scientific and public organizations are expanding. The range of Soviet-Indonesian relations is becoming more varied, and trade and economic cooperation are beginning to occupy a significant place in these relations.

The current visit by Indonesian Coordinating Minister Ali Wardhana to the USSR marks the beginning of a new page in mutual relations between the two countries. The Indonesian guest's meetings and conversations with leading Soviet officials in a number of ministries and departments have been useful and fruitful. During a frank exchange of opinions the sides expressed not only satisfaction with the noticeable activation of our countries' contacts and ties in various spheres, including the trade and economic spheres, but also readiness to take further practical steps to advance these ties and give them a new specific meaning.

The visit's most important result was the signing of the protocol on the talks on questions of developing trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia. It can provide quite a sound basis for reaching practical accords on the expansion of mutually advantageous trade ties. The Soviet-Indonesian document also opens up good prospects for cooperation between the two countries in implementing the plans for the Indonesian economy's development.

It is well known that the Soviet Union has extensive experience in such cooperation with many developing countries. With the Soviet Union's help they have built and are building hundreds of power generating and industrial enterprises and a large number of other national economic projects. The Soviet side is prepared to render such assistance in the consolidation of Indonesia's industrial sector, including the development of its machine-building sector.

The visit to the USSR by the coordinating minister of the Republic of Indonesia has proved very clearly that Soviet-Indonesian relations have great potential. Their materialization would accord with the interests of our countries' peoples and would help strengthen peace in Asia and all over the world.

ASEAN FORUM FAVORS DIALOGUE WITH INDOCHINA

PM161316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Skvortsov report: "Parliamentarians in Favor of Dialogue"]

[Text] Bangkok, 12 Oct -- The seventh session of the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization General Assembly has concluded its work here. Representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines participated. Observers were sent by the association's sixth member, Brunei, as well as by the European Parliament and Japan.

The representatives of all countries spoke of the need to boost efforts to ensure a truly independent foreign policy course. They demanded an end to armed conflicts everywhere in the world and spoke out against the arms race and the use of force in resolving political problems and in favor of peaceful coexistence. The participants in the Bangkok session noted that further progress by the region's countries is considerably hindered by the protectionist measures of their Western and Japanese trade partners.

The idea of transforming Southeast Asia into a region of peace, freedom, and neutrality and establishing a zone free of nuclear weapons there could have taken the form of specific steps sooner, had the joint communique adopted by the Interparliamentary Organization General Assembly not reflected the well-known ASEAN viewpoint, borrowed from the past, regarding the so-called "Kampuchea problem."

The Bangkok forum's final document shows that in their approach to the solution of regional problems the ASEAN countries still have differences regarding the question of proposals by the three Indochina countries -- the SRV, the PRK, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. At the same time, the parliamentarians from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Indonesia reaffirmed in Bangkok that they are in favor of the easing of tension, the deepening of mutual understanding, and the continuation of constructive dialogue with their socialist neighbors with a view to gradually establishing lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia without outside interference.

PRK NEWS AGENCY CITED ON PRC AID TO POL POT

PM180847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "SPK Commentary"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct -- A commentary distributed by the Kampuchean news agency SPK states that Chinese aid to Pol Pot's genocidal regime was used by the antipopular clique to unleash an aggressive war against Vietnam and build death camps throughout Kampuchea. This aid essentially became the instrument with which the Pol Pot supporters wiped out over 3 million Kampuchean citizens.

The unstable and tense situation which has now formed in Southeast Asia, SPK stresses, has been caused primarily by the material and political support China is rendering to the Khmer reactionary groupings.

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL MEETS PRK'S CHAN VEN

PM121044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Chan Ven, secretary general of the Kampuchean Council of State, 9 October. A friendly talk was held.

PRAVDA REPORTS BONN ARRIVAL OF ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

PM171127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Arrival in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct -- Romanian President N. Ceausescu arrived here today on an official visit. He will meet with FRG President R. von Weizsaecker, Chancellor H. Kohl, and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher.

GDR'S HAGER DEPARTS, SEEN OFF BY DEMICHEV

LD152011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Hager, member of the politburo, and secretary of the German SED Central Committee, has left Moscow for Berlin. He led an official GDR delegation at that country's culutural days in the Soviet Union. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Minister of Culture, and other officials.

USSR, GDR FOREIGN MINISTRIES EXCHANGE CABLES

PM171125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Congratulatory Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR, the USSR and GDR Foreign Ministries exchanged telegrams of congratulation.

Throughout these years, the USSR Foreign Ministry telegram notes, our countries have been linked by relations of friendship, mutual understanding, and fruitful cooperation in all spheres of political, economic, and public life, built on the unshakable foundation of loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The USSR and the GDR make an active contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community's unity and cohesion, collaborate effectively within the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, and, in close unity with the other fraternal socialist countries, wage a consistent struggle to eliminate the threat of war and ensure universal peace.

The telegram expresses confidence that the fraternal alliance between the USSR and the GDR, which for 35 years now has reliably served the strengthening of peace and socialism, will continue to steadily strengthen and develop for the sake of our peoples and states.

The congratulations message from the GDR Foreign Ministry notes that from the first day of its existence, the GDR saw it as its most important task to do everything possible to help preserve and strengthen peace.

Indissoluble alliance with the country of Lenin was and is the reliable basis of the GDR's successful development and the strengthening of its international position. Our fraternal relations, founded on the 7 October 1975 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, are becoming increasingly close and fruitful.

The GDR will continue to do everything possible to promote the further strengthening and improvement of the Warsaw Pact Organization, the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states, and also the coordination of the fraternal countries' activity in the international policy sphere.

MOSCOW'S GRISHIN GREETS BERLIN COUNTERPART

PM171435 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] On the GDR's 35th anniversary, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, sent a telegram to Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of Berlin SED Bezirk Committee, and Comrade Erhard Krack, mayor of the GDR capital, Berlin, with the following content:

On the glorious jubilee -- the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation -- Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, and all Muscovites send warm, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to Berlin SED Bezirk Committee, the Magistrat of the GDR capital, and all Berlin inhabitants.

The formation of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, was an event of great historical significance and an important factor in the shift in the international situation in favor of peace and socialism.

In 35 years, under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard, the SED and the GDR's working people have achieved impressive successes in building socialism and scaled great heights in the development of the economy, science, and culture and in improving the people's material standard of living.

These have been years of constantly strengthening friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, firmly based on the unity of the ideological and political goals of our parties, which are loyal to the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The close all-around ties between our states are clearly reflected in the traditional friendship between our capitals. Multifaceted bonds of fraternal relations link the cities' party and public organizations and many collectives of enterprises and institutions in Moscow and Berlin.

The Muscovites are unanimous in their desire to continue to steadily extend and enrich the now traditional multifaceted contacts with Communists and working people of the GDR capital.

On this noteworthy day we wish you, dear comrades, and all the citizens of Berlin new successes in fulfilling the 10th SED Congress decisions and in the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism.

May the fraternal unity of the CPSU and the SED, as well as the indissoluble friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and of their capitals live and grow stronger forever.

BRIEFS

USSR-POLAND SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT -- An agreement was recently signed in Moscow between Sudoimport and the Polish Centromor firm. It envisages that by 1990, 29 ships of various types will be supplied to the Soviet Union, fitted to service fixed and floating drilling installations. These ships can also be used as tugs for floating drilling platforms, for fire fighting at sea, and for carrying out geophysical research on the ocean shelf. The contract is worth 350 million rubles. [Summary] [Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Oct 84 LD]

KADAR, MITTERRAND GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE ON TALKS

LD171539 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Paris October 16 TASS -- A joint press conference has been given here today by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar and President Francois Mitterrand of France. It was devoted to the results of the French-Hungarian summit talks in Paris.

Touching upon bilateral relations, Francois Mitterrand stressed that progress had been recently made in that field. He said that France wished to promote the development of ties between the two countries.

Janos Kadar said that the sides hold different views on a number of international issues, which "is explained above all by the fact that they belong to different" [quotation marks as received] political alliances. Albeit the positions of France and Hungary on the causes of the present-day aggravation of the international situation do not coincide, he continued, both sides consider it necessary to contribute towards ensuring peace and resolving problems of arms cuts.

Janos Kadar pointed out that one of the main objectives of Hungary's foreign policy is to ensure peace and prevent the threat of war. He also pointed out that Hungary declares for the development of relations between states with different socio-political systems.

Analysing the economic relations between the two countries, Francois Mitterrand pointed out that there is now a real possibility to broaden bilateral ties.

In his words, the two countries maintain fruitful contacts on the question of confidence building between states, the stands of France and Hungary on problems of outer space, chemical and bacteriological weapons being identical to a large extent.

Francois Mitterrand went on to say that the international climate depends in a large measure on the state of Soviet-American relations. In that connection he declared for a dialogue between the USSR and the USA, for putting an end to the arms race and for disarmament.

POLYAKOV MEETS WITH DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD172101 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Copenhagen October 17 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Ivan Polyakov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is staying here at the invitation of the Danish Folketing (Parliament), on Tuesday met with the leaders of the parliamentary factions of political parties in the Christiansborg Palace.

The leader of the Soviet delegation spoke at that meeting about the USSR's achievements in developing its national economy, the steady perfecting and extending of socialist people's democracy in the Soviet Union and the role played in this process by the soviets of people's deputies. He dwelt in detail upon the activities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and its commissions.

The Soviet members of parliament in that meeting also summarized the USSR's approach to the issues of disarmament, first of all limitations and reductions of nuclear arms. They stressed in this connection the Soviet Union's positive attitude to plans to establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, including the proposal for setting up a zone free of nuclear weapons in the north of Europe.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS DELEGATION

LD171746 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- "The Soviet Union strives to maintain friendly relations with Holland along all lines", it was stated by First Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov when receiving a delegation of the Dutch Parliament headed by the Chairman of the Second Chamber of Parliament Dirk Dolman. The delegation arrived in the Soviet Union on October 13 on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"These relations accord not only with the interests of the two countries but also serve the cause of peace and detente", Kuznetsov noted.

"The prevention of nuclear war and preservation of universal peace are an invariable aim of the Soviet state", he stated. Vasiliy Kuznetsov acquainted the members of the delegation with the Soviet Union's proposals to improve the international situation, with the new foreign policy initiatives outlined in the speeches and statements by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko.

The important role of the movement of peace forces for the strengthening of peace in the continent was stressed from both sides. Members of parliament of European countries can, in their opinion, make a weighty contribution to the removal of the increased war danger.

Dirk Dolman noted that "parliament contacts serve mutual trust". Sharing his impressions of the visit of Kazakhstan the head of the delegation stressed "the big successes of the republic in all fields of life that made an erstwhile backward outland turn into an industrially developed area".

"Your country knows how to overcome crisis situations", he said. "You know how to achieve progress in all fields of life. We wish your people every success."

Vasiliy Kuznetsov presented to the delegation badges of the state flags and state emblems of the 15 constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

TOLKUNOV DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT

LD172133 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 17 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited the Austrian parliament on Tuesday and had a meeting with the deputies of the National Council (Nationalrat) and members of the Federal Council. Representatives of all parliamentary groups took part in the meeting.

The Soviet guests who are here on an official visit were warmly greeted by Anton Benya, first president of the Nationalrat of the Austrian parliament.

During the meeting, there was a wide exchange of views on matters connected with the activities of the parliaments of the two countries. Note was taken of a successful all-round development of economic, cultural and parliamentary contacts between the two countries, the contacts which contribute to strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Austria. It was pointed out that Soviet-Austrian relations which continuously develop and grow stronger for the benefit of the two countries are of great international importance, since they make a tangible contribution to the deepening of mutual understanding and trust between states with different social systems.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SWEDISH COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

PM181019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Constructive Atmosphere"]

[Text] In the Kremlin 16 October Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Swedish Minister of Transport [as heard] and Communications Bastrom who is in the USSR on an official visit.

In a talk which passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere there was a discussion of the state of and prospects for the development of mutually advantageous commercial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden, including in the area of transportation. The two sides agreed on the advisability of expanding all-around Soviet-Swedish ties. The need for active steps in the interests of strengthening security and peace in Europe was stressed.

T.B. Guzhenko, minister of maritime fleet and T. Oern, Swedish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

C. Bastrom was received by B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation. Questions of the development of Soviet-Swedish cooperation in the sphere of civil aviation were discussed.

Airspace Violations Discussed

LD171839 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The Swedish ministerial visit to Moscow had a somewhat unexpected end today. On the last day, Minister of Communications Curt Bastrom was able to meet one of the Soviet top men, Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo. During the meeting with Bastrom, Aliyev maintained the Soviet stance that it cannot be confirmed that a Soviet fighter plane pursued a Scanair plane over southern Gotland in August. This is Moscow:

[Correspondent (Rolf Hansson)] The fact that Minister of Communications Curt Bastrom would be allowed to meet one of the most owerful men in the Soviet Union, Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, obviously came as a complete surprise to the Swedish delegation. This was supposed to be a visit at the ministerial level, according to official Swedish foreign policy toward the USSR, but it turned out to be something completely different. Whether or not to accept the invitation was a very important decision that the Swedish delegation was forced to make right off here in Moscow. The delegation decided to accept the invitation.

[Begin Bastrom recording] Yes, (?of course). I thought it was an excellent opportunity to meet with a leading official in the Soviet Government and be able to reiterate there too the Swedish Government's view of the violations experienced at the beginning of August in [words indistinct] Gotland.

[(Hansson)] What was Aliyev's reply to that?

[Bastrom] Actually, Aliyev referred to Bugayev, the Soviet aviation minister, whom I had also met and whom I had informed in more express terms of the Swedish Government's repeated protests in this matter. Bugayev said he had gone through all documents available and from them it emerged that they had not been able to establish, or that there was no evidence, of our claim of violations either by a Soviet military or civilian plane.

[Hansson] So there was nothing new in the reply (?you received)?

[Bastrom] There was nothing new in it. [end recording]

PRAVDA REPORTS SPEECH BY FINLAND'S KOIVISTO

PM171139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered at 14 October Helsinki meeting by Finnish President M. Koivisto under general heading: "Friendship, Mutual Trust, and Fruitful Cooperation; Ceremonial Meeting in Helsinki"]

[Text] M. Koivisto's Speech

It was 40 years ago, during World War II, that Finland withdrew from the war, signing the 19 September 1944 truce agreement with the Soviet Union and Great Britain in Moscow. This event was a turning point between two different historical periods -- the first decades of independence and the period that ensued after World War II.

Having assessed the situation in the country at that time, the president continued: It was above all a question of creating trust in relations between our countries, which required great efforts.

Foreign policy had to be rebuilt, relying on new premises. Firm agreement with the Soviet Union had to be created.

Important changes faced us in domestic policy. Many officials had to move aside and new forces appeared. Forces which had until then been subjected to discrimination in political life were able to take part in managing the country's affairs and were able to seek support from citizens for their goals.

In the period of the ending of hostilities in the fall of 1944, the president continued, many Finns were living literally between two eras: what had formerly gone without saying appeared, at that turning point, unfamiliar and intimidating. The speech delivered by Prime Minister Paasikivi to the Finnish people on independence day in 1944 gives a correct picture of the feeling that prevaled in Finland 40 years ago.

In that historic speech, Paasikivi admitted that in the course of major events, small countries frequently have doubts when choosing many people, "awakening from sleep, as it were, look without confidence at the world around them until they have become somewhat accustomed to it and understand the nature of this new world and the tasks it sets."

In Paasikivi's opinion, in this situation it is the recognition of facts that should be the basis of everything. The most important of these realities, a kind of question of our foreign policy's destiny, was on the attitude toward the Soviet Union. The Finns had to find the solution to this problem on which the future of our people depended. The Finns had to create good relations with the neighboring Eastern power. The lack of trust which previously prevailed had to be eliminated with trust created in its place.

Among the gloomy, pessimistic sentiments of the fall of 1944 it was also possible to see factors strengthening faith in our country's future. The Soviet Union and the other victorious states displayed the readiness, in the truce agreement concluded in Moscow, to build relations with an independent Finland. As a result, the basic prerequisite existed for creating good mutual relations between the two neighboring countries.

At the same time it was natural to continue all-around centuries-old collaboration with the other Nordic countries, especially Sweden. On the basis of these positive premises, Paasikivi set about purposeful work to build Finland's future international position. In the situation existing in the fall of 1944 this constructive work had to be started primarily with the conscientious implementation of the truce agreement.

The new, postwar, foreign policy line did not appear in its finished form in the fall of 1944. It was only gradually that it became a consistent foreign policy line of action. An important stage in this process was the normalization of Finland's position in the sphere of international politics as a result of the implementation of the 1947 Paris peace treaty.

The development that began after the war was reinforced by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in 1948, less than 4 years after the conclusion of the truce agreement. This document has with time provied its historical value. By the treaty, which considers both countries' fundamental interests, our relations with our eastern neighbor were farsightedly moved into a new channel.

The ahead of schedule return of the territory of Porkkala Udd in late 1955 and early 1956 was fine evidence of the positive development of Finnish-Soviet relations. This event can be viewed as a concluding element in the process of building the foundations of relations with our eastern neighbor. Thus, at the moment when Paasikivi retired from the post of president in early 1956 it was possible to note that he had succeeded, through his policy, in creating in Finnish-Soviet relations an atmosphere of trust, the need for whose creation he had mentioned in his speech on independence day in 1944.

On this basis, President Kekkonen began purposeful work to strengthen and expand Finnish-Soviet relations. It was at that time that in particular, the valuable practice of personal contacts between the two countries' gradually acquired their present framework. A broad network of treaties was also created, covering various spheres of cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union.

In the period when Kekkonen was president corrections were also carried out and mechanisms of cooperation were created that were subsequently applied in relations between other market economy countries and the Soviet Union. Later, long before the signing of the Final Act of the all-European summit conference in Helsinki in 1975 the principles and provisions of this act had found practical application in our relations.

In the fall of 1944 our country's international position was recognized to be unstable. Now, the speaker continued, our position is well-known and recognized. Since as early as the late forties we have been using our policy to help to preserve stable relations in our regions, in northern Europe. For a long time now we have also been taking part, on a broader plane, as a full member in the activity of the international community, becoming a member of the Nordic Council and the United Nations in 1955.

In accordance with our neutral policy, for many years now we have also been rendering services aimed at helping to strengthen security and to find peaceful solutions in the international community.

By comparison with 1944 our international situation has changed in the sense that the foreign policy we pursue today enjoys the undisputed support of the Finnish people. Some 40 years ago, as at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the spring of 1948, our foreign policy was not so firmly rooted in the citizens' minds.

Its present broad support affects not only our foreign policy in general but also and in particular our relations with the Soviet Union and the fundamental decisions connected with it.

Finnish-Soviet relations right now are primarily characterized by their continuity. This has recently been particularly manifested in frequent contacts between the two countries' leaders. The extension of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in 1955, 1970, and 1983 without any alteration to its content was also an important factor in this respect.

Finnish-Soviet relations can also justifiably be described as dynamic. The vital strength of these relations is manifested in particular in ever new forms of collaboration between our countries and in the extension of contacts to ever new fields.

Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation serves as a good example of the dynamism of relations between our countries. The Soviet Union has long been Finland's most important trade partner. For its part, Finland has stabilized its position among the Soviet Union's first Western trading partners. In recent years our trade turnover with the Soviet Union has increased vigorously. Thanks to long-term cooperation programs signed in 1977 and 1980 during official visits to the Soviet Union, we will continue to be able to confidently develop economic cooperation between our countries on an established basis.

It is hard to understand Finland's present foreign policy and our relations with the Soviet Union without considering the turning point in the fall of 1944 and Finland's situation then.

Throughout these fall weeks in various events and in many forms we in Finland have been celebrating the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow truce agreement. We have been able to set about celebrating this jubilee with a sense of satisfaction. After all, despite difficult initial positions, the past years have been fruitful. We are largely indebted for this to the unprejudiced, trial-blazing activity of Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen. In celebrating the 40th anniversary of the signing of the truce agreement we are expressing our respect for the vital labor of those two statesmen.

We note with satisfaction that this notable important date in our history has also been widely celebrated in the Soviet Union in recent weeks. The visit to Finland by a top-level Soviet delegation is a manifestation of the attention paid to this date, as is the fact that a Finnish delegation was invited to Moscow in connection with this day.

We Finns were particularly gratefied by the address from K.U. Chernenko, head of the Soviet state, to the Finnish people on the 40th anniversary of this date, broadcast on both countries' television. We, here in Finland, can associate ourselves with complete justification to the general assessment he gave of Finnish-Soviet relations at the time: "Today we can say that friendship, mutual trust, and fruitful cooperation have become the essence of Soviet-Finnish relations. They have been and remain impervious to fluctuations in the world political climate."

We have gathered today not only to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the signing of the truce agreement but also to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the creation of the "Finland-USSR" Society. The society's activity since the fall of 1944 has for its part helped to achieve the very important goals of our postwar foreign policy. The efforts of the state power alone would not have been enough here. The selfless labor of citizens and public organizations was also needed.

For 4 decades the "Finland-USSR" Society has been helping to expand contacts between the two countries' citizens and to strengthen mutual understanding between their peoples. Thanks to this activity over these years we Finns have gained a varied idea of the Soviet Union, its life, traditions and customs, and large-scale achievements in various fields.

Equally, the society performs valuable work for cultural ties between our countries. It is helping to develop contacts between the two countries' journalists. It also makes vigorous efforts to encourage contacts and exchanges between young people. The society has helped to strengthen among young people an awareness of the importance attached to mutual understanding for the consolidation of peaceful relations of trust between peoples. In this I see a very important task in the society's future work.

The "Finland-USSR" Society, which is celebrating its jubilee today, is our country's biggest organization of its kind. Its activity encompasses the entire country and all circles of our country's population are represented in it. Finland's state authorities highly value the society's important activity and will continue to support it. I express to the society and to its members, workers, and leadership, best wishes for their happiness and success.

The past 4 decades cover over half the history of independent Finland. These decades have meant above all peace and security for use. They have brought our country a stable international position. They have been marked by fruitful collaboration with our neighbors and other peoples. In this time the prerequisites for improving our people's welfare have also been created.

The past decades have also shown that the points of departure and realities of the fall of 1944 have retained their topicality to this day. They have shown that we continue to have every reason to adhere to the positive experience we accumulated during the implementation of our foreign policy line, which is now 40 years old, in the constantly changing situations of international politics and economics.

On the basis of this positive experience, we may confidently embark on the further development of Finnish-Soviet relations. Now that we are once again experiencing a turning point in world politics, this fact is of special value.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SYRIAN LEADERS' VISIT

Visit Extended

LD171720 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow 17 Oct (KUNA) -- Reliable sources said here today that visiting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has decided to prolong his visit until tomorrow. The sources added that the reason behind lengthening the visit, scheduled to end today, was to put the final touches to some hot points on which there was no agreement during the talks held yesterday between President al-Asad and Chernenko.

In statements to KUNA the sources said that, on the other hand, all signs indicate that the main cuase of the prolongation was finding a final formula for setting up a bilateral strategic military alliance between Moscow and Damascus similar to the strategic military alliance existing between Washington and Tel Aviv. The sources have ruled out that such a step will be announced at the present time.

Tikhonov Meets Khaddam

PM181011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting in the Kremlin"]

[Text] TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers met in the Kremlin on 17 October with 'Abdul al-Halim Khaddam member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic in Moscow in connection with a working friendly visit to the USSR by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th party, and president of Syria.

In light of talks between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Hafiz al-Asad, Nikolay Tikhonov and 'Abdul al-Halim Khaddam discussed concrete questions on the further consolidation of all-around Soviet-Syrian relations based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation. It was noted that the experience of bilateral cooperation following the conclusion of the treaty confirms its great importance as a reliable basis for equitable and mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and Syria and as an effective factor of opposition to aggressive machinations by imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

The sides agreed to entrust corresponding organizations in the USSR and Syria with the task of implementing practical measures on questions of economic cooperation, considered during the Soviet-Syrian talks.

Present at the talk were, on the Soviet side, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ye.I. Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to Syria. On the Syrian side, K. Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs; S. Yasin, minister of the economy and foreign trade; and M. a-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR attended.

Al-Asad Departs

LD180806 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'ath party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left Moscow today.

He was seen off at the airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Hafiz al-Asad stayed in the Soviet Union from Monday on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA ON INTER-ARAB UNITY, JORDAN-EGYPT TIES

PM151117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Unity Must Be the Aim"]

[Text] At first glance, everything that is happening daily in the Near East does not exceed what people have become accustomed to in recent decades. The Near East is a permanent, chronic, if you like, hotbed of the danger of war. This "habituation" suits some people, since it can be used as a smokescreen to organize local adventures and keep the whole region in a state of tension, in order to be able to fan the flames of a new military conflict when the moment comes.

To find the guilty party in this state of affairs is not difficult. It is the United States and its "strategic" ally, Zionist Israel. Despite the verbal balancing act connected with the U.S. election campaign and also the failures of direct strong-arm methods, their aim remains the same -- to establish American domination in the region. "In order to achieve this goal," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "they use every possible means. They shoot at some people, point-blank, using big guns. They threaten others. Others, they try to bribe."

For all the adventurist nature of Washington's actions in the Near East (and not only there) and the reliance on using brute force against the Arab peoples across the ocean, they do, of course, understand the factors behind the failures of their Near East policy. They see such factors, primarily, in the potential inherent in the anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist unity of Arab countries and peoples.

When the Camp David plot failed, the Arab countries sensed the possibilities of successful opposition to American-Israeli separatism. During Lebanese adventure, the American naval armada shot at Lebanon at point-blank range using big guns; this also ended badly for the United States. Washington's misfire was, to a considerable extent, due to such factors as the development of a national consensus within the country and the support of other Arab states for Lebanon. Otherwise, that most important event for all Arab peoples, the annulment of the agreement with Israel that was imposed on Lebanon, could not have happened. And the United States saw that agreement as a source of hope for the extension of the Camp David deal.

Washington's adventure in the Red Sea, which had the aim of extending the U.S. military presence in the Near East, also failed. It did not meet with a sympathetic response even in those Arab countries having conservative regimes. The American military's intention of becoming the dominant force in the Persian Gulf region was also thwarted. This intention did not meet with the response Washington had expected from the Saudi Arabian rulers and the emirates of the Persian Gulf.

Let us look at all these events from the viewpoint of the present potential of anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist unity of Arab countries and peoples. After talking with several representatives of the Arab world, I concluded that there is a current in the Near East which may not be particularly influential, but plays a part in the formation of public opinion. In light of the failures of American policy in the Near East, it works on the assumption that the unity of Arab peoples will emerge of its own accord as their anti-imperialist consciousness matures. The danger of this view is that the imperialists could make a preemptive strike against this unity and demolish it. This is what the U.S. ruling circles' political activity in the Near East region amounts to.

Taking advantage of the fact that certain Arab countries occupy an ambivalent position, verbally condemning the United States for its pro-Isreali policy but in practice objectively undermining the emerging Arab unity, American propaganda emphasizes the need to create some kind of bloc of "moderate" Arab states. The United States intends to use this bloc against the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist unity of the Arab countries, against Syria, which holds firm anti-imperialist positions, and in order to deepen the internal contradictions that have emerged recently in the Palestinian Resistance Movement.

In this connection, the American press devotes great attention to the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt, relations with Egypt having been broken off by all Arab countries by a decision of the Baghdad Conference of Arab Heads of State and Government in response to Cairo's Camp David capitulation. Amman's step is viewed in the Arab countries as a flagrant violation of Arab unity.

Egyptian President Mubarak's trip to Jordan has caused still greater alarm in Arab states. The American press regards it as a possible foundation stone for the U.S.-inspired organization of "moderate" Arab countries. Alongside this evaluation of the Egyptian president's visit, people across the ocean are trying to revive the "Reagan plan." This was created in September 1982 and set the goal of eliminating the Palestinian problem by entrusting its "resolution" to Jordan, as the country to which the Palestinian West Bank of the Jordan belonged until 1967. Thus, in its aggressive plans the United States is trying to make maximum use of Amman's violation of the all-Arab decisions regarding Egypt, leaving aside (for the time being) the remarks of Jordanian spokesmen against specific U.S. policy in the Near East, including its policy on the Palestinian problem.

This shows once again that the U.S. ruling circles consider the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist unity of Arab countries and peoples, which is gaining strength, as the main obstacle to their Near East course. Obviously the Arab peoples, fighting for their independence and freedom, must not forget that.

It is apposite to recall the decision of the Arab summit conference held in the Moroccan city of Fes in September 1982. It demanded, as a necessary condition of the elimination of the Near East crisis, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories seized by Israel in 1967 and subsequently, and also the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to create a sovereign state on Palestinian soil.

The Soviet proposals on the path to a just resolution of the Near East crisis fit in with these decisions. The essence of the Soviet initiative was once again set forth by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at his meeting with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic: "The main route to this goal (that is, a Near East settlement -- editor) lies through the convocation of an international conference on the Near East. With, it goes without saying, the obligatory, equal participation of the PLO."

The Soviet initiative is winning more and more supporters in the Arab world. Why? Because the collective method of resolving a problem as complex as the Near East problem, in which dozens of states have an interest, opens up true prospects for the establishment of peace over an extensive region.

At the same time, the separate deals propagandized by the United States lead to still greater disunity of the Near East countries and the exacerbation of the contradictions that are deliberately inflamed by the imperialists in their own aggressive interests.

REASONS BEHIND WEINBERGER'S MIDEAST TOUR VIEWED

LD172012 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 16 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is visiting the Near East, today met Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli minister of defense. Weinberger will leave Tel Aviv in the evening for Jerusalem. Why was Weinberger chosen for the Near Eastern shuttle diplomacy on the eve of the American elections? They say that, after all, he was supposed to fly to Western Europe, to Italy to the NATO nuclear planning group meeting and that, at the same time, they asked him to act as a shuttle in the Near East among the Arab capitals and Israel. The Near East is a region where American diplomacy never does anything by chance.

I do not intend to exaggerate the significance of Weinberger's visit to Israel. Shim'on Peres has just been in Washington, met President Reagan and received almost everything that he wanted. This was important for the White House on the eve of the elections. This was supposed to secure the votes of Israel's fans in America. There are a great number of them and they are rich, influential, and active. The results of Peres' visit to Washington, although they could have been foreseen in advance, even further alarmed and put the Arab capitals on their guard. Weinberger was supposed to reassure them.

Why Weinberger? Because he has long been closely linked with the Californian construction corporation, Bechtel. He was its vice president. The corporation has many contracts, and sub-contracts, in the Arab world, particularly in Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Along with the corporation, Weinberger himself has earned the reputation of being the only member of Reagan's cabinet who is not in the pocket of the Zionist circles, but keeps watch over his old business interest in the Arab petro-dollars and, consequently, is capable of more or less soberly viewing the situation in the Near East. There is no reason to think either the charming Saudi billions or the pro-Israeli votes will be sacrificed. Weinberger does not follow his own line, but the general one of the present American Administration; that is a pro-Israeli one. However, Weinberger was chosen to reassure Cairo and Tunis. Incidentally, Washington is hinting that Weinberger will soon become secretary of state, that he will replace Shultz whose stubbornness in Lebanon was the last straw for Washington's Near Eastern strategy.

Weinberger's trip was supposed to display a seeming balance. However, only in Arab circles. He was authorized to whisper in confidence to certain people in the Arab capitals that, after the elections, Washington would be less ardent in its enthusiasm for Israel. Yet, even Weinberger was now allowed to confine himself before the American elections to a trip only to the Arab capitals. Without fail, he had to visit Israel too. Not just to visit, but also to come to an agreement about exactly which weapons had to be supplied to Israel, primarily, in development of the accord between Peres and Reagan.

Moreover, it became clear in the course of the visit that Weinberger's best friends are not at all in the Arab world but in Israel. Moshe Arens, the former Israeli ambassador to Washington and now a chief in the coalition Israeli Government, is a long-standing and bosom friend of Weinberger as is Yitzhak Rabin, the minister of defense. Weinberger's warm meeting with him did not at all contribute to reassuring the Arab capitals, which still believe that Washington will at least know some measure in its support for Israel.

As was stressed today in the talks between Comrade Chernenko and Hafiz al-Asad, it is the United States and Israel that are blocking the path to a genuine peace in the Near East by unceremoniously attempting to foist separate deals upon the Arabs that contradict the fundamental interests of the Arab countries and the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAELI 'AGGRESSIONS' CONDEMNED

LD172315 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] Talks have ended in Israel between representatives of the Peres government and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Mikhail Glebov makes these comments.

During the talks the sides again voiced their desire to strengthen the Israeli military apparatus, guarantee it superiority over the forces of all Arab countries taken together. The key element of joint efforts in this direction was the plan to develop a new generation of jet fighters in Israel. The talks said all this was necessary because Israel was allegedly threatened from all sides by its neighbors, the Arab countries. But are the Arabs occupying Israeli territory? No they are not, on the contrary, in several aggressions against neighboring countries Israeli troops captured southern Lebanon, the Golan Heights in Syria, the West Bank of the Jordan and continue to occupy them. The supreme body of Palestinians, the National Council, has officially approved a plan providing for the formation of a Palestinian state and the existance of the State of Israel. This coincides with the United Nations resolutions on the formation of two states in Palestine, but it's Tel Aviv that refuses to carry out these resolutions and withdraw from occupied lands. Moreover, it's formulating new claims, for example an Israeli Cabinet member Sharon has said that Jordan should also become a part of Israel.

Thus it's Israel that's the source of aggression in the region, its Zionist leaders don't even think it necessary to conceal their programs of expansion. They are using American aid for attacking others, for continuing this expansion instead of defense. It would be naive to think that American leaders don't see this, they continue financing the Israeli aggression because they find it beneficial for themselves. Israel is the chief American ally in the region, and through its expansion the Reagan administration hopes to establish its own control there. It's interested in such control, not in a fair settlement.

When Paul Boeker was appointed ambassador to Jordan in Congress last summer he openly declared that there were more important tasks then the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, namely the strengthening of American positions in the region. It's difficult to be more explicit. It is this approach, this desire of Israel and the United States to reform the Middle East according to their plans, that is blocking the road to true peace. This was again recalled by Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at their talks in Moscow. The Soviet side stressed that it would continue giving all-round assistance to Syria and other Arab countries, this assistance has nothing in common with the American aid to Israel. The Soviet Union considers it its duty to help the victims of aggression, Arab countries, to block the implementation of all the plans Sharon and other Israeli leaders are so openly making. Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union is guided not by the desire to consolidate the advantages of one side but the desire to restore justice. Soviet proposals concerning a Middle East settlement are convincing proof of this. They provide for the withdrawal of Israel from foreign territories and the formation of a Palestinian state there, and an end to the state of war between Israel and Arab countries. All sides to the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, should pledge to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

IRAN CAUTIONED ON DANGERS OF RCD ACTIVATION

GF171120 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] A few days ago the first round of talks was held in Tehran between representatives of Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. In this meeting, specific points in connection with the resurrection of the regional cooperation for development [RCD] were discussed. Our respected listeners will recall that this organization was set up approximately 20 years ago at the initiative of the Shah of Iran, and the governments of the United States and Britain. We can say without hesitation that this organization was a brainchild of the shah and bred by him. It played a so-called economic rule in the aggressive CENTO pact. The Shah of Iran, under instructions from his masters, insisted on its creation. He said that by setting up its economic and political aspects, it could, before serving any other purpose, be turned into a military organization.

After the revolution of 11 February, the Islamic republic formally announced that it was withdrawing from the CENTO pact. Now, the revival once again of the RCD organization is being discussed for the progress and development of the member-countries. Apparently it is hoped by some people in and outside Iran that by joining this pact, which was liked by the Shah, Iran will derive great benefits. Therefore, it is not surprising that the American ASSOCIATED PRESS soon after publishing this gleefully referred to its importance and said the first secretary general of this organization would be from Turkey, which is a member of NATO. Of course, the economic aspect of this pact is not of much concern to the United States. American logic is very simple. It was recently explained by THE NEW YORK TIMES, a reliable paper, that Pakistan is fulfilling the strategic interests of the United States in Southeast Asia and is playing an important role in this respect. Therefore it can [word indistinct] through Pakistan all the countries in the region that have contacts with Pakistan. Due to this, Islamabad regime's dependence on Washington is growing stronger daily. Does not the signing of an aid agreement totaling $3.2 billion help toward this end?

We should keep in mind another question. The American press has said several times that the U.S. RDF can use Pakistani territory and that Pakistan will allow U.S. intelligence centers to be set up at Peshawar, Islamabad, Sohrabgoth and Karachi.

Dear listeners, economic relations between countries are of very great importance. Of course, there are relations and then there are relations. As the famous Iranian maxim says: There is a (?long distance) between this Hassan and that Hassan. In this respect, economic relations between the RDC member-countries is similar and this is what the imperialists want. Dear listeners, do you not think that within the framework of this organization the imperialists want to recover the status they had in Iran during the shah's time?

USSR GREETS PDRY PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

PM171357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee, Chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

We heartily congratulate you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the YSP Central Committee, the People's Supreme Assembly Presidium and the government and people of Democratic Yemen on the PDRY national holiday -- 14 October revolution day.

The Soviet Union regards with deep respect and great fellow feeling the selfless efforts of the Democratic Yemeni people in the struggle to implement the noble aims of the South Yemeni revolution and building a new society in your country based on the principles of social justice, democracy, and socialism. The successes achieved by the PDRY working people under the YSP's leadership in strengthening the country's national independence and in its economic, social and cultural development confirm the correctness of the choice made by the South Yemeni people and are the guarantee of new accomplishments on that path.

The PDRY has acquired great authority in the international arena. Alongside the other progressive states, it is vigorously opposing imperialism's aggressive actions and advocating elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the strengthening of world peace. Democratic Yemen is making a useful contribution to the Arab countries' struggle against Israeli aggression encouraged by the United States and for a just, all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

We express confidence that friendly Soviet-South Yemeni relations, based on the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will continue to develop for the benefit of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

We wish you, personally, good health and happiness and we wish the YSP, the People's Supreme Assembly, the PDRY Government and the friendly South Yemeni people further successes in advancement along the path of socialist orientation.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

IZVESTIYA PROFILES UAE, NOTES U.S. PRESENCE

PM171000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Shevchenko article under the rubric "We Reply to Readers' Questions": "The United Arab Emirates" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Excerpts] The press often mentions the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. What emirates does it comprise? On what basis are they united?

What place does the UAE occupy in international politics? V. Shevelev. Poltava.

The UAE has recently been experiencing increasingly acutely the negative consequences of integration with the capitalist system of running the economy. As a result of a slump in business activity and falling oil prices, the state treasury is receiving less income from the sale of the "black gold."

With immense oil reserves and an advantageous geographical position (UAE territory has an outlet to the narrow Straits of Hormuz linking the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean, through which more than half of the oil exported to the capitalist countries is transported daily), the Western countries' attention, primarily that of the United States, is constantly focused on the emirates. Expanding its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, Washington has concluded a contract with the ruler of Sharjah to reequip the former British air base with a modern airfield capable of handling all types of aircraft. At the same time, the UAE is opposing U.S. Administration attempts to create U.S. military bases on the territory of the Arabian peninsula and favors ensuring the security of the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean with the forces of the region's countries, without outside interference.

USSR-LIBYAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING OPENS

LD172345 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The periodic session of the Soviet-Libyan Joint Governmental Commission for the Development of Economic, Technical and Trade Cooperation has begun in Moscow. During this session, there are debates on the scope of the promotion of relations in the energy, metallurgy, oil and gas industries, and the training of national cadres.

The leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah is exerting genuine efforts to promote national industry and agriculture. The 1981-1985 5-Year Plan for economic development is being successfully carried out. In the last few years, dozens of factories and agricultural units were built. The public sector of the economy is also being successfully developed.

Libya's cooperation with the socialist community member-states, and particularly the Soviet Union, greatly helps it in carrying out pending tasks. With Soviet technical aid, two electric lines and a scientific nuclear research center have been built. Oil prospecting is also under way, and Soviet experts are working in Libya, offering a great deal of assistance for developing the economy and training national cadres.

CURRENT SITUATION IN MIDDLE EAST EXAMINED

LD171226 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- TASS political analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

A report presented to the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly by the secretary general of this international organisation Javier Peres de Cuellar expresses serious alarm in connection with the tension in the Middle East which remains one of the most explosive areas in the world. The reasons for such a conclusion are ample.

The tragedy of Lebanon has been added to the innumerous sacrifices and sufferings of the Arab people of Palestine which is deprived of elementary human rights, including the right to a homeland, freedom and independence. For the third year now the Israeli invaders are trampling underfoot the land of that once peaceful and flourishing Arab country, are plundering its wealth and terrorising its peaceful inhabitants.

Every unbiased person knows the main cause of the grave trials that have fallen to the lot of the Middle East peoples. It is the adventuristic policy of the United States and its strategic ally -- Israel. Using Tel Aviv as a stick Washington has set itself the aim of getting the keys to the main natural resources of that region, to establish there its military and political diktat.

Pursuing their pet maxim that "the aim justifies the means" the strategic allies are not scrupulous in their choice of means. At some they shoot point blank from large calibre guns, others they try to intimidate and still others they try to bribe. It is only one thing that they stubbornly ignore -- a serious, sober approach to problems of a peace settlement in the Middle East with due account for the lawful rights and interests of all of its peoples.

The trunk road to such a settlement passes through the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. Not intrigues behind the scenes, not separate deals but honest collective efforts by all interested sides can bring peace to the peoples of the Middle East. And it goes without saying that the Palestine Liberation Organisation -- the acknowledged and sole lawful representative of the Arab Palestinian people should take a full-fledged participation in these efforts. For despite the entire complexity of the region's problems, and many of them have accumulated here over the decades of crises and conflicts, the Palestinian question remains the crucial one for any really all-embracing, lasting and just Middle East settlement.

It is for such a road that the Soviet Union stands. Its proposals on this score have got widespread international support and have become a sort of gauge, a touchstone of the seriousness of approach to a peace settlement in the Middle East. They were vigorously supported by many Arab states which noted the coincidence of the Soviet position with the decisions of the Arab summit in Fes. Sober-minded politicians in the West are also arriving at the understanding of the need of the speediest convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. Noting the obvious failure of Washington's attempts to impose a "pax Americana" on the region, the well known British diplomat Lord Caradon issued a call on the pages of the Saudi newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT for undelayed large-scale international action and for the implementation of the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East. He stated that it would hardly occur to anybody now that the United States was capable of finding the necessary decision all by itself.

But the people in Washington simply refuse to give up this illusion. They continue to pursue their military-political line of giving every support to Israeli expansionism and to getting ahead the "Reagan plan". Pretending not to know the clearly expressed attitude of the Arabs to this "plan", the head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger, who has been sent to the Middle East by the White House, continues to advertise it in every way as supposedly the "best" means of ensuring peace in the region.

Washington's imperial ambitions and its stubborn refusal to draw correct conclusions from the failures of its Middle East policy -- such is the main stumbling block on the road to a just and all-embracing Middle East settlement.

SALVADORAN DEATH SQUADS THREATEN LA PALMA TALKS

PM171545 Moscow KRANSAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Puppet's Maneuvering"]

[Text] San Jose, 13 Oct -- Duarte, head of the Salvadoran puppet regime, recently announced that he had accepted the patriots' proposal to talk on ending the bloody war in the country.

As already reported, the proposal was officially conveyed by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front in May and confirmed in June this year by representatives of the church. The talks were scheduled for 15 October in La Palma, Chalatenango Province.

The patriots proposed Colombian President Belisario Betancur, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt, and Archbishop of San Salvador Arturo Rivera-y-Damas, as observers at the talks with a view to their successful conduct and the achievement of concrete results. However, after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who was visiting El Salvador, Duarte resolutely announced that he is against the presence of foreign witnesses. At the same time, death squads began an extensive operation in the vicinity of the center fixed for the talks. They seized La Palma, while barbarous bombings of the surrounding villages are being carried out using U.S. manufactured aircraft.

Political observers believe that the puppet regime, acting on Washington's orders, is trying to carry out more maneuvering with a view to weaken the patriotic forces. In particular, it is noted that there is a serious threat to the life of the leaders of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front at the upcoming talks.

AUCCTU LEADERS MEET WITH CUBAN TU DELEGATION

PM171256 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov met 13 October with a delegation of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] headed by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga in Moscow.

During the warm and friendly conversation, they exchanged information on Soviet and Cuban trade unions' work to implement the plans for their countries' economic and social development and discussed the trends of the further development of fraternal cooperation between trade unions in the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, as well as some questions of the international trade union movement.

ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT SUMMARIZED

PM171249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Visit to the USSR of a Delegation of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic headed by Senator Julio Amoedo, chairman of the Commission for Interparliamentary Relations, visited the Soviet Union 3-10 October 1984 on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Argentine parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In addition to Moscow, the Argentine guests visited Leningrad and the Ukrainian SSR where they acquainted themselves with the work of the organs of state power, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and viewed historical and cultural monuments.

The delegation members were received by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and met and talked to L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and also chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions.

During the meetings and talks that were held, Soviet and Argentine parliamentarians exchanged information about the activities of the two countries' parliaments and discussed questions of bilateral relations and also a number of topical international problems.

The two countries' parliamentarians noted with satisfaction that the stances of the USSR and Argentina were identical or close on key international problems as regards the need to preserve peace and to respect the right of peoples to free self-determination. They expressed concern in connection with the mounting tension in international relations and the growing threat of nuclear war, and noted the need to step up the efforts of parliaments and peoples in the struggle to preserve peace, prevent the militarization of space, and avert a nuclear catastrophe. Both sides emphasized the importance of working out standards for the relations between nuclear powers, and denounced the policy of state terrorism.

The Argentine parliamentarians expressed support for the Soviet initiatives aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and developing equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation among states. The Soviet parliamentarians highly rated the appeal of six states, including Argentina, on questions of freezing and reducing nuclear arsenals.

The representatives of the USSR and Argentine parliaments noted the need to settle by peaceful means the conflicts that exist in the world and stated the inadmissibility of outside interference in the internal affairs of states and the right of the people to determine their own course of development. They expressed serious concern at the situation in Central America and resolutely called for a fair and peaceful settlement in this region. The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies expressed support for the activity of the "Contadora Group" and other Latin American countries to find a political solution to the problems of Central America.

The sides expressed support for efforts to settle the problem of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands through negotiations within the framework and on the basis of UN decisions, and also denounced the militarization of the South Atlantic which poses a threat to international peace.

The two countries' parliamentarians expressed satisfaction with the progressive development of Soviet-Argentine relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs, and stated their readiness to contribute to their expansion. They noted the great political significance of the centennial of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Russia and Argentina, which falls in 1985, and favored the further development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Argentine National Congress, contacts that make a useful contibution to the cause of strengthening trust, friendship, and cooperation between the Soviet and the Argentine peoples.

CHERNENKO PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO GROMYKO

LD181127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented the Order of Lenin in the Kremlin to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Chernenko made a speech at the presentation of the award.

He said:

Dear Andrey Andreyevich! It is with a feeling of sincere satisfaction that I carry out the mission entrusted to me of presenting you with the Order of Lenin, which you have been awarded for your great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in connection with your 75th birthday.

Your services to the Party and country are widely known, as is your contribution to the drafting and implementation of the foreign policy of our socialist state. You have given 45 years to activities in this most important sphere, including 27 years in the post of minister of foreign affairs. For 11 years now, you have been in the Politburo of our Party's Central Committee.

You, Andrey Andreyevich, are well known in the Soviet Union and in many countries of the world as an authoritative statesmen who consistently and energetically defends the principles of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the land of the soviets and the cause of lasting peace, freedom, independence, and social progress of peoples. Your invariable adherence to principle, broad erudition, and immense assiduity have won you profound respect from your work colleagues. And today, presenting you with the deserved award from the motherland, on my own behalf and on behalf of all the comrades present here, I would like to congratulate you warmly, dear Andrey Andreyevich. We all wish you good health and fresh and great successes in your work, which is devoted to the vitality important task of preserving and strengthening peace and developing international cooperation.

Comrade Gromyko made a speech in reply. He said:

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, dear comrades! First of all, allow me to express heartfelt gratitude in connection with the award to me of the Order of Lenin. I am sincerely grateful for the kind words which Konstantin Ustinovich said when presenting me with the lofty award of the homeland. It is a great honor to be given this award. I place credit for it entirely on the activity of the CPSU, its Leninist domestic and foreign policy. I accept the award with feelings of emotion. This is a lofty appraisal of my labor. I will spare no effort to continue worthily to fulfill my duty to the party and people. For me, as for every Soviet Communist, promoting the prosperity of our state, the triumph of Lenin's great cause, and the assertion of a lasting world peace is of paramount concern. Under the party's tested guidance our people are working selflessly on the implementation of the grandiose tasks of communist creation. The forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress -- at which it is intended to adopt a new edition of the Party Program -- opens up large-scale and long-term prospects for the socioeconomic development of the country.

It is evident that in the contemporary situation in the world arena, which has been exacerbated as a consequence of the actions of imperialist forces, the task of securing favorable international conditions for the peaceful life and labor of the Soviet people is particularly important.

The achievement of this aim is inextricably linked with the interests of protecting the security of our allies and friends, and with the struggle to strengthen the foundations of general peace. Our country will continue to cooperate with all states for the purposes of the relaxation of tension and of returning international relations to channels of normal peaceful cooperation.

The prestige of the foreign policy of our country is held in high esteem by all progressive mankind. The creative labor of the Soviet people is an inexhaustible source of strength in the USSR's foreign policy. The greater the achievements in this labor, the more firm the positions of the Soviet Union and the positions of socialism in the world.

Loyal to Leninist tradition, the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo continually keep questions of world politics at the center of attention, and daily direct the international activity of the Soviet state.

Allow me to assure you, dear comrades, and through you the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, that workers on the foreign policy front will always unswervingly defend the interests of their homeland and determinedly defend the interests of peace.

In conclusion, I would like once more to give warm thanks for this distinguished award and for the warm words addressed to me.

Present at the award presentation ceremony were: Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Romanov, Solomentsev, and Tikhonov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Chebrikov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev and Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Vatchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee congratulated Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko on his high award, they wished him good health and further success in his many-faceted activity for the good of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in the name of the strengthening of peace.

COMPARISON OF 27 SEP CHERNENKO AWARD; AIDES NAMED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 September in its First Edition front-pages a TASS report entitled "Presentation of the Motherland's High Award" on the presentation of the Order of Lenin to K.U. Chernenko. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 1-4, revealing the following variations:

Page R 1, paragraph one, line four, PRAVDA omits dateline and substitutes "27 September" for "today";

Paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads...the lofty award.

Speech by Comrade D.F. Ustinov

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich!...(supplying subhead)

Paragraph six, line one, PRAVDA substitutes "comprehensive" for "lengthy";

Page R 2, paragraph three, line three, PRAVDA substitutes "unflagging" for "unwaning".

Paragraph seven, PRAVDA reads...K.U. Chernenko's Speech

Dear comrades!

Allow...(adding subhead)

Page R 4, paragraph three, line seven, PRAVDA reads...K.M. Bogolyubov, L.M. Zamyatin, N.Ye. Kruchina, O.B. Rakhmanin, and Ye.I. Chazov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.I. Volskiy, P.P. Laptev, V.A. Pechenev, V.V. Pribytkov, and V.V. Sharapov, aides to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The members of...(supplying additional names)

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN JUBILEE MEETING

PM171054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Light of the Unfading Feat. Festive Meeting in Kiev To Celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the Ukraine's Liberation From the German Fascist Occupiers"]

[Text] Kiev, 12 Oct -- A major and joyful day dawned over the hero-city on the Dnieper and all cities and rural areas in the republic. Forty years ago Soviet Ukraine was completely liberated from the German fascist occupiers. In these days the people have been recalling anew the people's unfading feat, which fused together the unequaled bravery of the soldier-liberators, the partisans, and the underground fighters and the selflessness of the heroes in the rear. The festive joy is rightly shared by all the peoples of the vast Soviet fatherland. A festive meeting devoted to the memorable occasion was held at the Ukraina Palace of Culture today.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the meeting. Today, he said, it is as if we are experiencing again that enormous joy which the people of Soviet Ukraine experienced in those October days in 1944 when the bright sun of freedom dawned after the terrible night of fascist occupation. The 40th anniversary of Soviet Ukraine's liberation from the German fascist occupiers is being celebrated by the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm and monolithic cohesion round their own Communist Party. The Ukrainian working people wholeheartedly approve the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and actively support with their labor the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

The memorable date which we are commemorating is close and precious not only to working people in our own republic, but also to every Soviet person. Representatives of all nations and ethnic groups in our country fought for Soviet Ukraine as if for their own native home, the speaker emphasized. The republic's working people express boundless gratitude for the happiness of their liberation to all the fraternal peoples, and primarily to the great Russian people who bore the main brunt of the war.

The Soviet people will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory 9 May 1985. Time reveals even more vividly and fully the grandeur of the feat accomplished by the titanic Soviet people who, in an unprecedentedly vast and fierce battle, utterly routed Hitlerite fascism, the most reactionary strike force of imperialism.

The victory of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War was profoundly law-governed. In their battle against the perfidious enemy the Soviet people relied upon the insuperable strength of the most advanced social and state system -- socialism -- and its enormous economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual superiority. The fact that the people's battle against the Hitlerite occupiers was headed by the Communist Part, Lenin's party, was a decisive factor in our victory. The might of the Soviet state was multiplied tenfold by the monolithic unity of party and people, the unbreakable alliance of working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and working intelligentsia, and the Leninist friendship of our country's peoples.

We had to pay a high price for victory. The names of those who defended our motherland's honor and independence to their last breath will be handed down from generation to generation. They will live forever in our hearts and in our accomplishments.

The participants in the meeting honored the bright memory of the heroes fallen in the struggle against fascism by a minute's silence.

Soviet Ukraine's liberation, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on, is a memorable event in the annals of the Great Patriotic War. The war burst into the Ukraine's cities and rural areas at its very outset. Our servicemen defended every square inch of the native soil with unequaled bravery and determination. The best elite divisions of the Wehrmacht ended up in graves by the walls of the hero-cities. The heroic defense of Kiev lasted 2 and 1/2 months. The defenders of Odessa repulsed the incessant attacks by the enemy, who enjoyed a fivefold superiority, until mid-October 1941. Legendary Sevastopol stood like an impregnable fortress for 250 days. The battle on the approaches to our motherland's capital, Moscow, had a special and truly historic significance. The Soviet Armed Forces' victory in the battle for Moscow was a major military-political defeat for the Hitlerite troops. The city of Lenin fought to the last ditch and withstood. The defeats inflicted on the Hitlerites at Stalingrad and Kursk predetermined the immediate liberation of the Ukrainian SSR.

The battle for Soviet Ukraine was long and hard. The great epic of the Ukraine's liberation lasted almost 22 months. Its major landmark was the battle for the Dnieper, a most outstanding offensive operation. The city of Kiev, Soviet Ukraine's capital, was liberated by troops of the First Ukrainian Front 6 November 1943. The Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy battle and other clashes with the fascist occupiers on the republic's territory became vivid examples of Soviet military art. The Soviet troops completed the Ukrainian SSR's liberation from the enemy 8 October 1944. The major victories scored by the Soviet Armed Forces, including the liberation of the Ukraine, provided clear proof of the superiority of Soviet military science and military art, the high standards of strategic leadership, and the combat skills of our military cadres.

The motherland rewards the military accomplishments of the servicemen participating in the battles for Soviet Ukraine highly. Hundreds of units and formations were decorated with orders, and more than 1,100 were given honorary names for the republic's cities and population centers they had liberated. Hundreds of thousands of heroes from all the republics in the land of the soviets made their names immortal in the battles for the Donbass and Kharkov, the Dnieper and Kiev, the Pulosye and Podolye regions, and the Crimean and Carpathian regions. Almost 4,000 of the most outstanding were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. They include representatives of 43 ethnic groups.

We are justly proud of the fact that the sons and daughters of Soviet Ukraine fought on the Great Patriotic War fronts just as heroically as the representatives of the other republics. During the war 4.5 million of the republic's inhabitants fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army. More than 2,000 of the Ukraine's natives were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, 32 were awarded the title twice, and the celebrated airman I.N. Kozhedub -- three times.

The glorious partisans and underground fighters wrote unfading pages in the annals of the people's exploits. The flame of partisan warfare burned night and day in the Ukraine. An active armed struggle was waged against the enemy by 60 formations and about 2,000 partisan detachments and groups, which consisted of 500 thousand courageous fighters. A selfless and staunch struggle against the occupiers was waged in cities and rural areas by 3,500 communist underground organizations and groups uniting more than 100,000 avengers of the people. The underground party organs became real headquarters for struggle on the territory under temporary occupation. Some 22 underground obkoms, 200 gorkoms and raykoms, and 13 other major party centers operated in the Ukraine under the leadership of the Ukrainian Communist Party (bolsheviks) Central Committee.

The speaker described the contribution to the victory over the enemy made by the country's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, scientists, and creative intelligentsia. He emphasized that, under the party's leadership, the socialist economy was transferred onto a war footing within the briefest of time periods. Entire industrial sectors and millions of people were evacuated deep inside the country under the most difficult of conditions, and often under enemy fire. The working people of the country's eastern regions received the 3.5 million persons evacuated from the enemy-occupied Ukranian territory as if they were their own and shared their bread and blood with them. Having joined the ranks of guardsmen in the rear, the Ukraine's workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia, hand in hand with the working people of the other republics, accomplished miracles of labor heroism.

Our people had to begin the postwar reconstruction under exceptionally difficult conditions, for the war had left terrible scars. In the Ukraine alone 714 cities and settlements and 28,000 villages had been reduced to ruins and ashes. The human losses were irreplaceable -- one out of every six inhabitants of the Ukraine perished during the war, and the party and people had to make enormous efforts to reconstruct the war-devastated economy. The frontline fighters were in the vanguard of those who cleared the rubble from ruined plants and sowed grain in fields that had been cut up by trenches. Some 2.2 million demobilized servicemen joined labor collectives in our republic alone. The republic party organization was reinforced by 460,000 Army Communists. The entire country was working to restore the all-union furnace and forge -- the Donbass, the Dneproges, and the metallurgical and machine building giants of the south. By 1950 the volume of the Ukraine's gross industrial output had already exceeded its prewar levels. The process of economic and social reconstruction in rural areas was progressing actively.

The speaker described in detail the path traveled by our country, including the Ukraine, during the postwar period. Now, he noted, the republic alone produces industrial output that is quadruple the 1940 output of the entire country. About 7,000 major state industrial enterprises have been built in the postwar years. Gross agricultural output in 1983 had increased 2.3 times by comparison with prewar levels. Science has become a powerful accelerator of our progress, and each year Soviet Ukraine makes a greater contribution to the resolution of all-union tasks. The republic's Communists and working people are aware of their lofty responsibility for the fulfillment of their patriotic duty.

The speaker emphasized in particular the advantages of the socialist system and its potential for further raising the Soviet people's prosperity. In the last 15 years alone, the real income of the republic's population has almost doubled.

Payments and benefits from public funds are rising steadily and already stand at R24 billion. At present some 1.1 million persons receive modern housing each year. The republic, like the country as a whole, is implementing a series of major measures aimed at improving material and everyday living conditions and services for invalids, war veterans, and families of servicemen who have perished. The annual expenditure for this purpose stands at R450 million.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy dwelt on topical issues of economic management and pointed out the need to bring all levers into operation and utilize all opportunities to raise the economy's efficiency and ensure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets. In order to advance more quickly, he stressed, we must introduce more actively and in all sectors of the national economy the achievements of science and technology and the advanced methods of labor organization, and create all the conditions necessary for highly productive work. For this purpose it is important to further develop the socialist competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 50th anniversary of the stakhanovite movement and to improve the dissemination and introduction of front-ranking experience.

The report devoted considerable attention to an analysis of the international situation, which has deteriorated sharply through the fault of the incumbent U.S. Administration. Our Leninist party teaches us, the speaker noted, that we are duty bound to perceive the realities of today's world, take them into account in all our work and life, and be always on guard. This means that each one of us in his own sector and with all his strength must strengthen the Soviet state's economic and defense might and comprehensively tighten discipline, organization, and responsibility for the results of his labor.

Soviet Ukraine has reached the 40th anniversary of its liberation from the German fascist occupiers at the height of its creative strength, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion. An equal among equals, it is developing dynamically within the community of fraternal republics and is confidently scaling new heights of social and spiritual progress.

Warm words of greetings were addressed to those present at the meeting by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister; Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Major General of Aviation A.K. Nedbaylo, deputy chief of the Kiev Higher Air Force Engineering School; Hero of Socialist Labor A.D. Polishchuk, leader of a team of stoping face workers at the "Trudovskaya" mine under the Donetsk Coal Extraction Production Association; L.A. Borisov, spokesman for the delegations from hero-cities and secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. N. Parubok, leader of a machine-operating link at the Suvorov Kolkhoz in Cherkassk Oblast's Zhashkovskiy Rayon; Hero of Socialist Labor L.T. Malaya, director of the Kharkov branch of the N.D. Strazhesko Cardiological Scientific Research Institute and member of the Committee of Soviet Women; and Hero of the Soviet Union serviceman V.L. Neverov. The participants in the festive meeting were also greeted by Komsomol members, Young Pioneers, and young men and women from the republic.

The participants in the festive meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

PRAVDA VIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY ADMISSIONS IN LATVIA

PM161441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by special correspondents O. Meshkov and A. Chernyak under the rubric "Party Life: We Continue the Discussion of Admission to the Party": "To Strengthen Ranks"]

[Text] Latvian SSR -- In a crowded room, as the saying goes, there is no room for an apple to fall. An open party meeting of the Riga China Plant's painting shop is taking place. Communists are admitting Irina Devele to their ranks. Even though the assembled people know well how Irina works and lives, question after question is put. Her merits and shortcomings are comprehensively examined and objectively evaluated. To outward appearances, she is a frail, shy girl, but at her work place she is a live wire! And not only does she work conscientiously herself -- she demands the same of others. She actively participates in social life; she is a mentor and a member of the voluntary people's militia.

In short, in discussing Devele's application, the Communists agreed that she deserves on all counts to be admitted to the party's ranks. But they also expressed wishes:

"You work assiduously -- Bravo! You help others; thank you for this too. However, you must learn. You are young."

Many worthy people in Latvia -- workers, kolkhoz members, representatives of the intelligentsia -- have joined the party's ranks in recent years. Rudite Noshova, a regulator at the VEF Association, recently became a candidate member of the CPSU. She produces output of excellent quality, has been awarded the medal "For Labor Valor," and, as a deputy of Riga City Soviet, actively tackles state affairs. One can only be proud of such an addition to the party as Ayvars Mikelsons, machine operator on Dobolskiy Rayon's Torvoto Kolkhoz. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and an order bearer.

As is known, primary party organizations conduct admissions to the party, but higher party organs also have a weighty say. How, then, do they direct this work?

"We set ourselves the task of admitting only those who have proved in practice that they are joining the party, to use Lenin's words, not to obtain any advantages but in the name of selfless work for the benefit of communism," G. Loskutov, chief of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, remarked. "Over the past 10 years the number of Communists has increased by 34,000 and now stands at 171,000. Some 73.4 percent of Communists are employed in the sphere of physical production."

Party organizations attentively study the businesslike and political qualities of new recruits. They are given various assignments, and members of the party bureau and party committee conduct individual interviews with new recruits. Increased demands are being made in the republic on those who recommend people. If you have taken a frivolous, formal approach to writing a recommendation, you will have to answer to your comrades in the party organization. This, for example, was how the Communists of the No 17 Mobile Mechanized Column in Limbazhskiy Rayon behaved with regard to G. Yurshevits and G. Vanka, who gave M. Bondars unobjective recommendations for admission as a candidate member of the CPSU.

Party organizations have also begun to look more attentively at the way in which new recruits spend their time as candidate members. There has recently been something of an improvement in work on admitting persons of indigenous nationality to the party.

All this must undoubtedly be entered on the credit side of party organizations. But it is appropriate to point out here that the present day demands of Latvia's Communists a more attentive and analytical approach to this work. The point is that many large party organizations have not been growing for years. Thus, over the past 4 years no new fighters have joined the ranks at the Daugavpils Furniture Combine, whose collective is more than 1,000 strong and where only 7.4 percent of the workers are party members. Just as many people also work at the Daugava Footwear Combine, but only 4.8 percent are Communists. Party influence is growing noticeably weaker in the republic in decisive sectors of the national economy. Thus, whereas on 1 January 1974 Communists made up 48 percent of workers in industry, construction, and transport, on 1 January 1984 their numbers had fallen to 46.8 percent. Over the same period the number of party members on kolkhozes had fallen from 11.4 to 10.6 percent.

The facts speak for themselves. Thus, it is necessary to rectify the matter promptly. But there is still no proper analysis of the current processes at the level of raykoms, gorkoms, or the republic Communist Party Central Committee. We recall in this connection a discussion at the Central Committee's Party Organizational Work Section on the development of the progressive team form of labor organization. More than 40 percent of workers now work in teams. We inquired: How many teams still have no Communists? We did not receive an answer. What is the trend here? It is not clear. Not knowing the situation, party committees naturally cannot guide the process.

Certain other questions also remain outside the field of vision of raykoms, gorkoms, and the Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section. We were assured, for example, that admissions to the party take place chiefly at open party meetings, three to five people speak during the discussion, and wishes with regard to new recruits are pointed out in the recommendations. However, a study of the state of affairs in a number of party organizations shows that what is desired is passed off as reality. Thus, at the Daugavpilsskiy, Ventspilsskiy, Rizhskiy, and Kraslavskiy party raykoms, we looked through more than 200 recommendations, and only 3 contained wishes addressed to the new recruit, while the rest were written in highly enthusiastic terms. We do not dispute the fact that the majority of those who are given recommendations are good, active people. But not without shortcomings! It is clear that a serious and objective assessment of their qualities is far more useful than unrestrained lauding of their merits.

The following example shows well what formalism in this matter leads to. In January of last year Yu. Krasokhin, secretary of the Komsomol committee of Olayne Plastics Processing Plant, was preparing to become a candidate member of the CPSU. As is laid down, three recommendations were submitted. They praised Krasokhin to the skies and the recommendations were believed, but a couple of months later Rizhskiy Party Raykom Bureau expelled Krasokhin from the party. He had been squandering membership dues and hired sports equipment and had frequently hit the bottle. Could someone undergo such a striking change in a few months? Hardly.

Of the 100 party admission meetings which we selected for analysis only 5 were open meetings. But not even those were addressed by any nonparty people. In the absolute majoritty of cases the floor was taken by those who provided the recommendations, who added nothing new to them.

It cannot be said that the republic Communist Party Central Committee does not see these shortcomings. It sees and rectifies them. But what has been begun is not always seen through to the end. For example, the party commission under the republic Communist Party Central Committee recently made a thorough study of the work of Ventspils Party Gorkom and Valskiy, Saldusskiy, and Rizhskiy Raykoms. Substantial blunders in their work on party admissions were pointed out. You might think that the raykoms ought to rectify matters without delay.

Alas, familiarization with the state of affairs led us to the conclusion that the criticism has been perceived formally.

The primary party organizations of Rizhskiy Rayon construction trusts and administrations, for example, worked unsatisfactorily on further improving growth in the party's ranks and stepping up work with young Communists. The party raykom bureau called the secretaries of the party organizations of the No 1 SPMK [expansion unverifiable; possibly, construction mobile mechanized column] and the Sigulda Interkolkhoz construction Organization strictly to account for this. Time passed. And what changed? Precisely nothing. True, the raykom did return to this question. This is what it pointed out: "Despite his work, deemed unsatisfactory, on swelling the party's ranks and the party penalty imposed -- a reprimand -- Yu. Druska, secretary of the Interkolkhoz Construction Organization Party Bureau, has not changed his attitude to this important sector of party work, constantly claiming to be too busy. During the 5-year plan the Interkolkhoz Construction Organization's party organization has admitted just one person as a candidate member of the CPSU. This is the 4th year that the party organization of the No 2 Road Construction District has not grown, and neither are the party organizations of the Bikerniyeki and Vangazhi Mobile Mechanized Columns swelling their ranks." A simple statement of the facts, as we see.

It has to be said that the republic Communist Party Central Committee does not always set party committees an example of businesslike efficiency either. Not so long ago, for example, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau adopted a resolution on the growth of the party's ranks and work with young Communists in Kraslavskiy Rayon. Serious shortcomings were noted there. Thus, not a single Communist has been admitted in 17 primary party organizations since the 26th CPSU Congress. In recommending a particular comrade for party membership, they have not devoted proper attention to his moral qualities.

Naturally, the republic Communist Party Central Committee resolution is a work program not only for Kraslavskiy Rayon Communists, but also for other party grokoms and raykoms. However, although certain party committees have heard about it, they do not know its contents clearly. We were convinced of this, for example, on talking with Daugavpilsskiy Party Raykom workers.

Even in Kraslavskiy Rayon itself, work on fulfilling this resolution is being developed only slowly. The majority of the measures outlined have just remained on paper. On visiting the party organization of the Sovetskaya Latviya Kolkhoz we saw for ourselves that this resolution has not even been discussed there, and, incidentally, it was mentioned only in passing at a session of Kraslavskiy Raykom Bureau. Is this not the result of the raykom workers' inertia? This is evidently so. But it is also necessary to rebuke the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department. We asked to be told how the resolution's fulfillment is being monitored. We were shown the so-called cumulative file, which turned out to be empty.

"The question of the admission of new members to the party," B. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out in conversation, "was and still is one of the key questions in our daily work. However, there are substantial shortcomings. What precisely are they? I think we get somewhat carried away with admitting Komsomol members to the party, sometimes to the detriment of cadre workers. This is an understandable desire -- young, educated people have been through a good school of political training in the Komsomol. But what happens? We admit them and then ask them at a party meeting to study further, so they enter VUZes and then leave the machine-tool, livestock unit, or construction site. This is largely the reason why the number of party members in industry and on kolkhozes is falling here."

The range of our interest in the personality of those whom we admit as CPSU members is still narrow as well. A reference such as, for example "works well, participated in the election campaign" does not give you a complete picture of a particular comrade. It is essential to put a person to the test, particularly in the normal regard. Finally, it is high time we rejected really, not just verbally, the idea that if wishes and criticisms have been expressed with regard to the person being recommended, this means he is bad and there is no place for him in the party.

We will rectify the matter.

EXILED SOVIET WRITER CONSIDERS BITOV CASE

PM180921 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by exiled Soviet writer Anatoliy Gladinin: "Did the Soviet Journalist Know Too Much About the Attempt To Assassinate Pope John-Paul II"?]

[Text] Oleg Bitov's press conference in Moscow made me feel I had stepped 50 years back into the past, to the days of the famous "exemplary trials of the enemies of the people," during which former Soviet party and state leaders beat their breasts and said they were in the pay of British, German, and Japanese intelligence.

I talked for hours with Oleg Bitov in private; I was the last person to have seen Bitov in London, and I spent the whole evening of 15 August with him. We telephoned each other on the 16th and agreed to see each other on the 17th, but on 17 August Bitov had disappeared.

Believe me, Bitov did not strike you in the least as somebody who was preparing to return to the USSR. I am convinced he was abducted in London and gave his press conference in Moscow on the KGB's orders after being carefully prepared. I am convinced that what the KGB made him say was absurd and bore no resemblance to the real facts. During his press conference, Bitov said, for instance, that he did not rid himself of the British intelligence service's close protection until 2 months before his return to the USSR. However, I met him for the first time in early April, and he came to see me on his own.

During that press conference, Bitov only made one true statement: "I am not a hero." He is, in fact, just a man like any other.

The KGB's real intentions can be judged on the basis of the following facts: Bitov disappeared from his London apartment on 17 August, and on 23 August he telephoned somebody in New York who does not know him. He spoke for a good 30 minutes about buying disks by Vladimir Vystoskiy and told this stranger that metastases of a cancer had just been detected in him. He complained bitterly, saying that he though his days were numbered. His interlocutor reported later that "Bitov" had exhausting coughing fits for 10 out of the 30 minutes. I had seen Bitov 1 week earlier, and he did not cough or tell me he had cancer.

But how could Bitov have telephoned New York from his London apartment on 23 August when, according to him, the British intelligence services were seeking him everywhere at that time? This means that somebody hiding behind Bitov's name telephoned New York from London to put out this story of Bitov being seriously ill. But does Bitov know that it is being said in the West that he is terminally ill and could die a "natural" death at any time?

Why did the KGB stage such large-scale action? My impression is that we must look for the answer to this question in Bitov's visit to Italy. I have spoken to people who met the man more frequently than I did and know him better. These conversations have strengthened my initial view, namely that Bitov was an authentic emigre who was forced to return to the USSR by blackmail and threats.

There are much higher-ranking Soviet emigres in the West. Arkadiy Shevchenko, former member of the USSR's UN delegation; Oleg Lyalin, who gave the British the names of all the Soviet spies in London; or even Levchenko, the KGB commander who made it possible to dismantle the whole Soviet spy network in Japan. These are high-ranking people, and yet the KGB for some reason devoted all its efforts to trapping Bitov.

A Press Correspondent and KGB Colonel

My impression is that the main secret the KGB wishes to keep relates to the circumstances in which the attempt was made to kill the pope in Italy, and that, willingly or unwillingly, Oleg Bitov became involved in this secret. After the attack on the pope, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA was given the task of proving that it was the CIA's work. Colonel Iona Andronov, a KGB career officer, was given this job. Under cover of a job as LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent, he first went to Turkey and then wrote the article his chief wanted. He then went to the FRG and brought back another article stating that the attack was the work of the CIA and the German Nazis. He then planned to go to Italy, but unexpectedly the Italian Government refused him a visa. It was then that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA sent Oleg Bitov to the Venice festival (although he was not a film critic and wrote the foreign literature column in the paper).

In fact, the festival did not particularly interest him. He had been told to go to Rome to obtain statements by pro-Communist Italian intellectuals that would confirm the CIA's participation in the plot against the pope. So what prompted Bitov to stay in the West? That has not hitherto been clear to me. Perhaps he felt he had been drawn into too dangerous a game. When he decided to stay, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA launched a campaign which was without precedent in the history of Soviet journalism, on the theme of "Hand Back Bitov!" Then that campaign waned. Why? First, because by that time Bitov had already spoken to the British press explaining the reasons why he refused to return to his country. Second, and this is the essential point, because the situation in Italy was then taking a favorable turn for Moscow: In Rome the Bulgarian Antonov had been released from prison and the impression people had was that there would be no trial. So the KGB had no reason to worry. But later the situation changed again: Antonov returned to prison and it became clear that the trial would take place.

It was probably then that the KGB began to fear Bitov might be called as a witness. He would obviously be a very undesirable witness for Moscow. I know that the KGB's fears were well founded: Bitov was asked to give evidence. It was not the British who asked him to do so, but he agreed to give written evidence, which could be read behind closed doors at the trial.

The complete file on the Bulgarian Antonov's case was sent to him in London so that he could examine it and give his opinion and analysis of each part of the case. Bitov's misfortune was that the KGB has good ears. Bitov's fate was sealed. All the rest is just technical.

It is possible that Bitov now knows that the KGB launched the story in the West of his cancer of the throat and the possibility that he night die a natural death at any time. To save his own life Bitov will now obediently write anything the KGB tells him to; this is because, unfortunately, he has no choice.

STOCKHOLM: USSR'S POLYAKOV SAYS SAKHAROV MAY LEAVE

LD171053 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Ivan Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is at present visiting Denmark at the head of a delegation, said in Copenhagen yesterday that the nuclear physicist and critic of the regime, Andrey Sakharov, is free to leave the Soviet Union if and when he wants to. But he does not wnat to do that, said Polyakov in a conversation with Folketing representatives in connection with a discussion on human rights violations. Polyakov's statement was repeated by the foreign affairs spokesman of the moderate Liberal Party, (?Bjorn Engqvist).

Sakharov, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975, was exiled to the city of Gorkiy, 400 km southeast of Moscow 4 years ago.

STOCKHOLM: EMBASSY DENIES SAKHAROV ALLOWED TO GO

LD172137 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Andrey Sakharov, the Soviet critic of the regime, is not allowed to leave the Soviet Union. The Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen rejects the claims by Ivan Polyakov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium to the effect that Sakharov has been granted permission to leave the country but that he does not want to leave. Polyakov made the statement on Sakharov in connection with a visit to Denmark, but this statement is now rejected.

ESTONIANS EXCHANGE 'KGB MISSION' FOR DEFECTION

PM171547 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Oct 84 p 6

[Roger Magnergard report: "Estonian Defectors Had 'KGB Mission'"]

[Excerpt] An Estonian couple who defected in November last year have admitted in interrogations with the security police that they had "certain missions" to carry out for the KGB in Sweden. The defection took place in great secrecy. The couple's application for asylum, submitted 5 January of this year, has not been processed yet because of something considered to be "exceptional." The Estonians -- the man 31 and the woman 29 -- have been given an apartment in a central Swedish town. They pass their days in part with Swedish studies.

"We cannot point to any direct lies in the couple's story," the security policy said. "However, they could have spiced it up a little to ensure that they will not be sent back."

The two Estonians arrived by ferry from Finland in November last year. Their flight was totally without drama, since it took place, according to the couple, with the full knowledge of the Soviet state. In exchange for being allowed to move to Sweden, they were to make lists of other Baltic defectors. The list was to contain as detailed information as possible about everyone on it. Where they live, for example, whom they see socially, what their work is, and what they do in their leisure time. The security police think it perfectly possible that the couple was sent here as spies with their defection as a cover story. However, the couple told the police immediately and in detail about their connection with the KGB.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET has spoken to the couple on two occasions. They were unwilling to give any further details of their defection until their case has been decided by the Immigration Ministry.

SUPREME SOVIET BEGINS BUDGET DISCUSSIONS

LD171336 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

The standing planning-and-budgetary commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) had a joint meeting in the Kremlin today. Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Vasily Garbuzov, minister of finance of the SSR, addressed those present, delivering reports on a draft state economic and social development plan and a draft state budget of the country for 1985. The drafts had been submitted by the Government of the USSR to the Supreme Soviet for consideration.

The commissions' joint meeting marked the beginning of a long and complex process of the Soviet parliament's work on the country's draft plan and draft budget which will be brought up for discussion at a session of the Supreme Soviet at the end of the year. As is known, sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet are called twice a year and continue as a rule for two or three days. However, the discussion of a draft plan and a draft budget at the session and the adoption of appropriate laws are only the concluding stage of a large amount of parliamentary work on the preparation of the documents.

Last year, for example, more than 1,200 deputies out of an aggregate number of 1,5000 [number as received] took part in the preliminary work on the draft plan and draft budget at various stages.

The tentative drafts of the documents, the discussion of which was started by the parliamentarians today, have been prepared on an instruction of the Council of Ministers of the USSR by the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, by sectoral ministries, and the councils of ministers of the union republics.

The main discussions of the draft documents are held in preparatory commissions which are set up specially for this purpose by the standing commissions of the Chambers of the Supreme Soviet. The preparation commissions include as a rule deputies who work in an appropriate branch of the national economy, which enables the commission consider expertly and in-depth all matters connected with the documents. [sentence as received] Special groups of deputies are also set up to prepare conclusions and co-reports of the standing commissions on a draft state plan and a draft state budget of the USSR.

For a period of work on the country's draft plan and draft budget -- such a period began today -- the standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet invite as consultants the leading specialists of the State Planning Committee, ministries and the Central Statistical Board of the USSR. Consultants prepare reference material for the deputies, help them analyse various data, and draft proposals, etc. However, specialists of departments work in the commissions with deliberative functions.

Thus, the deputies of the Soviet parliament have begun discussing a draft state plan and a draft state budget of the USSR for 1985. The process will go on in the Kremlin for many weeks. Depending on this work in many respects are the contents of the major state documents which will determine the country's development next year.

Baybakov, Masol Reports

LD172244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the Budget and Planning Commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet to examine preliminarily the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, progress in the fulfillment of the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984, the USSR state budget for 1985, and also a report on the execution of the USSR state budget in 1983, and to prepare conclusions on them.

Today a joint meeting of the Budget and Planning Commissions and representatives of other standing commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin. The meeting was conducted by Comrade Maslennikov, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities.

A report on the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985 and on progress in the fulfillment of the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984 was delivered by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The report on the USSR draft state budget for 1985 and on the execution of the USSR state budget in 1983 was heard by Comrade Garbuzov, USSR finance minister.

According to the report by Comrade Masol, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Soviet of the Union, the procedures and time limits have been determined for the examination of the plan and budget for 1985, progress in the fulfillment of the plans in 1984, and the report on the implementation of the budget in 1983. With this aim 17 joint deputies' preparatory commissions have been formed.

Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium; Comrade Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and leading officials of ministries and departments, took part in the meeting.

The same day organizational meetings of the preparatory commissions took place at which plans for work were approved and other questions were discussed.

METAL WORKS USES 'FIFTH-GENERATION' COMPUTERS

LD121337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The first metal has been obtained at the metallurgical works being built in Rybnitsa, Moldavia.

The new works specializes in producing a wide range of light section rolled metal from scrap metal. This requires rapid alteration of equipment settings from one section shape to another and new design and technical solutions. In particular, fifth-generation computers are being installed to control the technological processes.

The starting up of the works marks the beginning of a new industry for Moldavia, the metallurgical industry. Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in a meeting to mark the first smelt.

VORONEZH OBLAST NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY DEFENDED

PM171551 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 9 October in its First Edition carries on page 1, under the rubric "Economy: Following the Course of Intensification" a 900-word report from Voronezh Oblast by its correspondent A. Pyatunin entitled "The Work Pace of the Atom" pegged to the 20th anniversary of the Novovoronezh Nuclear Power Plant. The author extols the advantages of nuclear power generation and the advances made over the past 20 years, noting that the plant's capacity now totals almost 2.5 billion kilowatts.

On the subject of ecological concerns the author writes: "And all those questions concerning the ecology! Would it not be dangerous to have the formidable forces of the atom so near big cities and workers' settlements? Would not the nuclear power generation process pollute the environment? The experience from the operation of nuclear power plants has provided clear answers to all these questions. They pollute the atmosphere ten times less than ordinary heat and electric powerplants. For many years now, not just Soviet, but also international specialists, have subjected the selfsame Novovoronezh Nuclear Power Plant to close and critical scrutiny. Competent representatives from 80 of the world's countries, including the United States, the FRG, and Japan have been here. They were all unanimous: The overall levels of radioactivity in the plant's premises and its environs not only do not exceed permissible public health limits but are considerably below them.

BRIEFS

SUCCESSFUL SHIPPING EXPERIMENT -- The possibility of making better use of the transport fleet has been opened up by the experiment carried out aboard the "MV Zadonsk. Its successful completion was reported by a radiogram which reached the Black Sea Maritime Shipping Line from Vladivostok. Alongside the main cargo -- 10,000 tons of ore -- transported in the holds, the crew managed to deliver eight small-tonnage vessels on the deck. Such a voyage is the first in USSR practice. Using the experience of loading in several stages, the seamen took on board an allotment for more than an entire flotilla. This required precise engineering skill and exceptional inventiveness. This important innovation has a great future. After appropriate preparation, the transportation of incidental cargoes, which previously were held up while awaiting specialized ships, will be introduced on a large scale in the Black Sea Shipping Line. This is equivalent to the construction of many large-tonnage motor vessels. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Oct 84 LD]

PROGRESS ON URENGOY PIPELINE -- The construction of the 300-km Minsk-Gomel gas pipeline has been completed near the town of Zhlobin, where the Belorussian Metallurgical Works has been constructed and has produced its first steel. The Urgenoy gas is being supplied to industrial and other enterprises of Gomel, including Gomselmash, one of the largest associations in the republic. The pipeline was completed two months ahead of schedule. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1340 GMT 17 Oct 84 LD]

HARVEST WORK ENTERS CONCLUDING STAGES

PM171423 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Final Stage"]

[Excerpts] Harvesting in the Ural and West Siberia Economic Regions is drawing to a close. A total of 60.4 hectares of grain representing more than 89 percent of the sown areas have been harvested in the RSFSR. Some 58.8 million hectares have been threshed. Harvesting is being carried out on 23 million hectares in Kazakhstan. The most important thing now is to ensure that the harvesting of every single hectare is completed as quickly as possible, that losses are prevented, and that the maximum contribution to swelling the state's grain resources is made. Farms in a number of union republics and in some RSFSR and Ukrainian oblasts have already met their plan. By 1 October farms in the Kuban, the Kabardino-Balkar and North Osetian ASSRs, and Astrakhan Oblast began to increase their grain shipments. Corn and rice are being sold to the state there.

However, considerable areas of grain crops remain to be harvested in Chita, Tomsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts, the Buryat ASSR, and some other places. Farms in Kurgan, Novosibirsk, and Omsk Oblasts have begun allocating fewer trucks to the grain runs. As a result, much less grain has been delivered to the elevator in the last 5 days than in the preceding 5-day period. It is essential to improve transport use and increase the amount of grain shipped per vehicle.

The roar of engines is constant from dawn to dusk on the corn plantations. It is important to harvest the ripe ears of corn as quickly as possible andplace the green matter intended for us as silage into trenches while the favorable weather lasts. Approximately 1.5 million hectares of grain corn have been harvested, which is less than the same time last year. Ears of corn have been picked on only one-fourth of the sown areas in the North Caucasus, and this work must also be speeded up in the south of the Ukraine.

Harvesting is at its height in the rice paddies. Some 398,000 hectares have been harvested and 323,000 hectares threshed. Almost 9 out of 10 hectares have been threshed in the Volga region, 8 out of 10 in the Don region, and almost 7 out of 10 in Kuban. An increasing amount of grain is coming from the Crimea, Kherson Oblast, and southern Kazakhstan. Heavy truck trailers have been organized to accelerate rice shipments from farms in Kzyl-Orda Oblast.

Sunflowers still have to be harvested on more than 1 million hectares and sugar beets on half of their sown areas. Some RSFSR oblasts have not yet finished pulling fiber-flax. Only one-fifth of the purchase plan for this crop has been met thus far. The first 49,000 hectares of soybeans have been harvested. The threshing of soybeans is in progress in the Ukraine, Georgia, the Kuban, and Saratov Oblast.

Potato-growers are in a hurry. Approximately 2.4 million hectares of tubers have already been lifted. This represents 79 percent of the planted area. Farms in Smolensk Oblast, where only 47 percent of the planted area has been harvested, as well as farms in Kalinin, Vladimir, and Tambov Oblasts, where the figures are 60, 62, and 73 percent respectively, are required to accelerate their harvesting.

Somewhat fewer vegetables have been harvested than at the beginning of last October. Some 65 percent of the vegetable purchase plan has been met to date.

It is important to place as many cabbages, carrots, and onions in storage as possible and to speed up the delivery to consumers of tomatoes that still remain on plantations in the southern regions. More than 2.3 million metric tons of fruit and berries and 2.1 million metric tons of grapes have arrived at storage depots and trade centers. However, the agro-industrial complex' collectives still have a considerable amount of work to . the purchasing plan for this product is to be met.

The farmers are laying the foundation for next year's harvest. Roughly 34 million hectares of land have already been sown with winter crops. Last week saw 2.6 million hectares sown. Sowing is under way on farms in the Kuban, Stavropol Kray, and the southern Ukraine, where the optimum time for carrying out this important work is slipping away. Fall plowing has been carried out on 64 million hectares, representing 58 percent of the plan target. Plowing needs to be accelerated in Stavropol Kray, Pskov, and Amur Oblasts, and certain other places.

Let shock work rates and high quality be the watchwords for the final lap of fieldwork!

CSA LAND IMPROVEMENT WORK DATA ASSESSED

LD171242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Semen Astakhov commentary]

[Summary] USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up progress this year in land improvement work. Our commentator Semen Astakhov is at the microphone:

From the data issued, one can conclude that the plan has been overfulfilled on basic indicators. Much has been done on building new irrigation systems or improving existing ones, especially in the Volga region, the Privolzhskaya and Komsomolskaya systems, and the Krasnodarskaya in Kuban. The first few kilometers have been welded on a large pipeline in Kalmykia. Work continues on the Great Stavropol Canal. The Karakum Canal continues to advance westward. Construction of land-improvement systems is in progress in all union republics, and best work this year has been done in Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic Republics. Speed and quality of work has been improved in the RSFSR.

A word about deficiencies: You will have seen instances of waste timber, stones, and earth piled up on the edges of forests -- these have occurred over the years in Moscow, Ryazan, and Vologda Oblasts among others. However, I have also seen examples, in Leningrad Oblast and elsewhere, of such materials that have been cleared from fields and used for structures to enhance the landscape. In Tyumen Oblast, timber remnants are used for compost heaps, which are spread on the fields every 3 years.

The social municipal facilities that should accompany a large land improvement scheme are not provided everywhere as quickly as they should be. The RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction has over 9 months spent R18 million less than it should have. In Astrakhan and the Non-Chernozem Oblast, brick and other building materials are not supplied on time and there are delays in supplies of polythene granules for manufacturing drainage pipes. Land improvers expect more attention to their orders for materials from other industries.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EARTH READAPTATION PROGRAM

LD171025 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The Soviet cosmonauts feel well after an almost-eight-months-long stay in weightless conditions. This is unanimously noted by physicians under whose supervision Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov undergo readaptation after returning two weeks ago from history's longest 237 day space flight.

The cosmonauts undergo readaptation at Baykonur cosmodrome. They swim with pleasure in a swimming pool, and under physicians' control increase the length of their strolls in the open air. The three spacemen do physical exercises which have been worked out for each of them individually by the staff of the Institute of Medico Biological Problems. Thus, Vladimir Solovyev, a tall man, is more prone to orthostatic changes than his crewmates. This is taken into consideration during the readaptation.

Specialists note the effectiveness of the cosmonauts' pre-flight training which to a considerable extent cushioned the undesirable effects of zero gravity.

IZVESTIYA TRANSMITTED TO VILNIUS VIA LANDLINE

PM171211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent I. Kasyukov: "The Paper Arrives by Landline"]

[Text] Vilnius -- The 11 October edition of IZVESTIYA received by Lithuanian readers was the first to be printed at a Vilnius printing press from matrices received by facsimile phototelegraphic transmission from Moscow. The capital of Lithuania is the 47th locality in the country to which the paper is transmitted by landline.

With the switch to the progressive method of matrices transmission, IZVESTIYA subscribers will receive their paper more quickly.

BRIEFS

NEW ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION -- Moscow October 16 TASS -- Preparations for the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition are drawing to a close. The first group of the expedition are to leave Leningrad and Vladivostok soon aboard three motorships. Part of the polar explorers are to go to South Pole by air from Leningrad and Moscow. A big group of scientists are to continue the work which began before on a vast territory of the western Antarctic adjacent to the Weddel Sea. Two seasonal bases will again become the main strongpoints. These are "Druzhnaya" off the 78th parallel and "Druzhnaya-2" near mountains of the southern part of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Vast routes are to be made in a number of places on the coast, glaciers and mountain systems of the sixth continent in brief summer time of the south hemisphere. Comprehensive geological-geophysical explorations are to be made, glacier thickness is to be drilled, and the structure of the bottom of the Weddel Sea is to be seismically sounded. It is planned to find a place for the new base "Progress" near the Berkner elevation on the giant Filchner Shelf Glacier. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 16 Oct 84 LD]